The New-York Times.

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TIDINGS FROM FRANCE.

THE CARLISTS — FRANCO-SPANISH RELATIONS.

HOW EUROPEAN AGENCIES GET THEIR NEWS—THE FRENCH ANSWER TO THE SPANISH NOTE—THE CASE OF M. DUVERNOIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 6, 1874.

The principal excitement of the day is the bombardment of Irun by the Carlists, a detailed account of which will be furnished you by THE TIMES correspondent upon the frontier. The telegrams published here have been from him, several hours in advance of the other correspondents, and communicated by me to the *Liberté*. I see, however, that Havas and Reuter have stolen them bodily, taking even the clerical errors, and forwarded them to London and New-York without giving credit to THE TIMES. I may as well tell you here how many telegrams sent out by these agencies are obtained. When I get an important dispatch from our correspondents in Europe, I send it to Mr. Washburne, who puts it upon his Embassy register. In the afternoon the Havas agent comes to copy it, and, without giving us the credit he sees upon the register, he sends it to Reuter, who forwards it to New-York. The worst of the matter is that these dispatches are given as if coming from special correspondents at the point from which they come. I presume that economy is the reason for this course, but I am sure it would be quite different were the New-York press to have its own agent here in Paris to supervise the dispatches to be sent by cable. The press agents here are all foreigners, and I have not seen one who appeared to have the slightest idea of what was really required on the other side of the Atlantic. This has long rankled in my heart, but perhaps I should have still kept silent if these agencies had not taken THE TIMES dispatches and sent them to the press as their own.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF IRUN.

A telegram from our correspondent at Hendaye informs me that the bombardment of Irun continues, and that considerable loss has been inflicted upon the garrison. Fort Parque has been so badly damaged that it had to be abandoned and the guns removed to another battery. This is a rather insignificent detail, when we learn that the fort was not a strong one, and that its armament consisted of three or four four-pound guns. As can be easily imagined, such cannon are not so difficult to handle as the Krupps and Vavasseur's, (steel guns, rifled, from the London Ordnance Works,) which the Carlists have in the batteries just below the Monastery of St. Marcial. It is strange to find that the Carlists are rich in artillery of the finest calibre, while the Republicans, having the markets of the world open to them, have only a few old pieces in addition to their field batteries. The statement telegraphed to New-York that Don Carlos had arrived at St. Marcial, and was with Gen. Elio, directing operations, is a mistake. "The King" came in this direction day before yesterday, and was seen by our correspondent at Vera. He fancied that Don Carlos was en route for St. Marcial, and so telegraphed here; but Don Carlos merely took a look at the ground, and then hastily returned to head-quarters. As Havas did not see the correction, the original error was sent off and published. The reason for this rapid movement is found in the report that Moriones had made up his mind to move upon the Ebro. If he had any military genius he would know that this is all that he has to do, and would not wait for orders. He did wait, however, and it was not until Don Carlos arrived at Vera that news came of Moriones' advance toward Estella. He had waited for orders, and had received orders from Madrid, but meantime Don Carlos had gained three whole days. What he will now do remains to be seen; but, unless he does better than hitherto, it would be better to promote him to the command of some interior garrison town. During the past few days there has been a decided reaction here in favor of Don Carlos, for a majority have come to the conclusion that between him and M. Serrano, if this is to be the only alternative, it were better to choose the former. The latter is in such a beatific state over the idea that he has annoyed the United States by offering to pay the English indemnity for the Virginius claims, that he has nearly forgotten the civil war.

THE FRENCH ANSWER TO THE SPANISH NOTE.

The Duc Decazes has completed his response to the Spanish note, and it will be ready for delivery in a few days. A very curious story is now afloat concerning this matter, and a very edifying discussion has arisen. When the Government of Madrid saw how flat the memorandum had fallen, and read the sarcastic criticisms of the English press, it allowed the rumor to pass that the Marquis De Armijo had done all this of his own accord. A more improbable story can scarcely be imagined. But after a very long delay the *Agence Havas*, which calls every day at the Embassies for news, and accepts all that the Ambassadors see fit to give out, took upon itself to publish a contradiction. It denied that the note of the Marquis La Vego De Armijo was sent to the representatives of Spain in foreign countries without the previous consent of the Minister of State, "whose instructions have never ceased to be followed in every point by the Ambassador in Paris." But this is positively denied by the semi-official *Iberia* of Madrid, which now declares in the most emphatic manner that the Cabinet of Madrid only knew of the memorandum through the English journals. It adds, and challenges contradiction, that M. Ulloa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has furnished this explanation to Count Chandordy, who, by the bye, must have taken it for what it is worth. If such had been the case, the Cabinet of Madrid would have gained some credit by disowning the document and by recalling its Ambassador; but since it did nothing of the kind before the note was condemned by all the world, we are justified in entertaining the suspicion that this is an afterthought.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH ROUMANIA.

A correspondent at Vienna writes me that the alleged adhesion of the French Ambassador to the declaration of Austria, Germany, and Russia regarding the conclusion of direct treaties of commerce with Roumania is probably a mistake up to this time. The French representative desires it personally, and has made a report to his Government, showing that in the opinion of legists, as well as in his own, the Treaty of Paris gave the Principalities an undisputable right to conclude treaties of commerce without demanding the intervention of the Porte. But the French Government has as yet made no reply, and for the reason that it suspects Germany to be at the bottom of this, as well as nearly everything else, and hence desires to await further developments. I am of opinion, however, that this matter of the treaties of commerce is intended as a mere entering wedge, and that the ultimate object is of quite a different nature. On reading over the Treaty of Paris I find the right of the Principalities so clearly accorded that I should think no court would hesitate to give judgment in their favor, and as, despite this fact, great stress is laid upon this matter, I infer that it is with ulterior and more important motives.

THE CASE OF M. DUVERNOIS.

The trial of M. Clement Duvernois, accused of fraud in the affair of the Territorial Bank of Spain, has been fixed for next Tuesday. He has now been for nine months in jail, three months of the time in close confinement, and forbidden to see his friends. I have never yet heard any one say that they believed M. Duvernois guilty of fraudulent practices. He was a little cocky about his success as a Minister, which was really remarkable, and thought himself an administrator of the first order. But when he entered the field of finance, and had to deal with foxy speculators and with the experienced financiers of the tribe of Israel, he found himself tricked, outwitted, played with, and betrayed. He was no match for a dozen men on 'Change here. And when he took two men from Holland, the two bankers who made so much talk a few months ago, into his confidence, and shared his speculations with them, they managed to make him a most complete cat's-paw. Technically, he may have laid himself liable to legal penalties, but I have no idea that he ever meditated swindling his depositors out of a sou. He was so confident of being able to prove his honesty that he came here voluntarily and gave himself up; but his treatment will not be likely to tempt other men in difficulties to practice a like virtue. In France, if a man fails in business, neither the law nor the public has any sort of mercy on him. If his merits are not proven by success, he is only deemed worthy of receiving such kicks as those bestowed upon the dead lion in the fable.

PARISIAN BETTING AGENCIES.

The betting agencies upon the boulevards are now definitely closed, the proprietors being again condemned yesterday to pay fines in proportion to their affairs. They had been condemned before, but appealed, and while waiting for the decision of the Court of Appeals went on as usual. This the law did not admit, and new suits were entered, with this result. This is a test case, and hence the agencies must close until their case is finally decided; but there is no doubt of a decision adverse to their claims.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Kirk & Daniels' mill at St. John, N. B., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000; insured for $20,000, $5,000 each in the Royal Liverpool and London and Globe, The Queen, and Royal Canadian. A large number of vessels narrowly escaped destruction. The owners sustain a net loss of $30,000. One hundred and seventy-five men and boys are thrown out of employment by the fire. From 15,000 to 20,000 shooks were among the losses at the Cushing Mills. The lumber was insured in the Northern for $10,000.

Ferguson's dye and bleach works, in Providence, R. I., were burned yesterday morning. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000; insurance, $6,000 on the buildings and machinery in the Rochester, German, Allemania, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania Companies, and on the stock $6,000 in the Meriden, Westchester, Amazon, and Gloucester Companies.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the carpenter shop in Port Jervis, N. Y., of Hull & Coine. The building was of wood and was in close proximity to a large block of wood buildings. The fire was of incendiary origin. The shop was entirely destroyed, and the adjoining buildings slightly damaged. There was no insurance.

On Wednesday night a destructive fire occurred in Belmont Village, twelve miles from London, Ontario, originating in Nugent's stable, and spreading to Nugent's store and McKellar's Hotel and store. The loss is considerable, with partial insurance.

A barn and sheds at West Stockbridge, Mass., owned by B. A. Johnson and Frederick W. Turner, and valued at $4,000, were burned Wednesday night. The fire was set by an insane man named Ward S. Crocker, who once owned the property.

Yesterday Cushing's mill, at Union Point, near St. John, N. B., caught fire. The mill was saved, but an adjoining house and a large quantity of seasoned wood were destroyed. Loss, $20,000.

A. Watkins & Sons' saw, planing, and grist mill at Hinsdale, Mass., was burned last night. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

LARGE FIRE AT KATONAH, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last, the building known as the "old hotel," and situated about 100 yards from the railroad station, in Katonah, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire. The hotel was valued at about $4,500, and was the property of Mr. Robert Fleming, of this City. The building was unoccupied and was undergoing repairs, but as they did not necessitate the use of fire, the disaster must be the work of an incendiary. As there is no apparatus for extinguishing fires in Katonah, the flames spread rapidly, and notwithstanding the efforts of the inhabitants, the building on the north side of the hotel, owned by Mr. A. F. Avery, soon caught fire. The central portion of this building was occupied by Mr. Avery as a store. His total loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the West Chester Company, and $2,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia. One wing of the building was used as a restaurant. Its proprietor, Mr. Deacon, loses $2,500. The other wing was occupied as a drug store. Its owner, Mr. Henry Smith, loses $4,000, on which he has an insurance for $2,000 in the Glen's Falls Company. A carriage shop on the north side of the hotel, occupied by Mr. Albert Lyon, was also consumed. On the south side of the hotel a blacksmith shop, belonging to Mr. Robert Fleming, of this city, and two tenement-houses, owned by Mr. Bernard Froons, were consumed. The estimated value of these buildings is $3,500. The fire was finally prevented from doing further damage by a change in the wind, which carried the flames across a vacant lot.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 6:20 last evening a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 132 Amity street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Charles Graef. The fire was caused by the heater in the cellar igniting the woodwork of a partition. Loss, $500; fully covered by insurance.

INELIGIBILITY OF A DUELIST TO HOLD OFFICE IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—At the last August election the Democrats of Kentucky elected Thomas C. Jones Clerk of the Court of Appeals when the fact of his constitutional ineligibility was notorious, by reason of his participation in a duel. J. B. Cochran, the Independent aspirant, contested Jones' right to the office, and to-day the Board of Contest decided that Jones was ineligible, and that the office was vacant. A new election will be necessary to fill the vacancy.

THE BOSTON WATER SUPPLY.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—In the Common Council this evening there was a spirited discussion on an order offered by a member of the Water Committee, asking for an investigation into the charges made by certain gentlemen, that there were schemes of jobbery and fraud in the plan for supplying the city with water from the Sudbury River. An investigating committee was appointed. An order was introduced for a reorganization of the Cochituate Water Board.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF IRUN.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE SCENE—OPENING OF THE CANNONADE—ITS EFFECT—PART OF THE TOWN IN FLAMES—A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

My last letter informed you that I was in momentary anticipation of an important engagement taking place in this neighborhood, unless the movements of the Carlist troops in this direction were simply by way of a feint for the purpose of drawing away the Republican troops from Bilbao, Santander, and St. Sebastian, to prevent them from sending out reinforcements to Estella in case of a battle in the vicinity of that place. There have been so many rumors here during the last twelve months to the effect that the Carlists were about to bombard Irun—rumors which have had no foundation—that many people were inclined to believe—notwithstanding the arrival of Carlist troops and guns in the mountains surrounding Irun—that nothing would come from it.

At daybreak this morning, however, there was no doubt that the Carlists were this time in earnest. Yesterday about a thousand troops were landed by the Republicans, and, after encamping for a few hours in the fields surrounding Irun, they entered that town for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison, which, at the time of writing, consists of some four thousand men, two thousand more being in the town of Fontarabia.

I am writing these notes upon an eminence on the French side of the Bidassoa, immediately facing and about half a mile from the town of Irun, which is in the centre of the panorama stretching away before me. The Bidassoa runs here in the form of a crescent, the outside edge of which is formed by the Spanish territory, while the other side is in France. The town of Irun is equidistant from Fontarabia and Behobie, the two last-mentioned towns being situated, one at the left-hand extremity of the semicircle formed by the river, and the other at the opposite end. The distance by water from Fontarabia to Behobie is about three miles; in a direct line, not more than two. The engagement which is now taking place is confined to the country between Behobie and Fontarabia, and the batteries and lines of the Carlists, the town of Irun, and the Republican forts of Parque and Mendivil are confined within a space of ground about three miles long by a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. The last I saw of the Carlist guns was at Lastoula, on the 2d inst. They were then going up the mountains at the back of St. Marcial. These guns have been my *bête noir* for the last fortnight, because I have been compelled to watch their movements, and have gotten into several scrapes in doing so, it being impossible to obtain reliable information respecting them in any other way. I tried to cross the frontier yesterday at Puncha to discover the exact position of the Carlist batteries, but was told by the sentry that if he allowed me to pass I could not return to France for the next day or so, since if I cared to do so, nothing could be easier than for me to communicate with the Republicans. Seeing the justice of the order that had been issued that morning, I did not attempt to cross the river higher up, but returned to Hendaye to await the issue of events. There was little to interest the inhabitants of the town, who were anxiously anticipating a fight yesterday, except the landing of Republican reinforcements and some skirmishing at Behobie, in which one Carlist was killed. A rapid fire was kept up—as usual—from the roof of the Custom-house, upon the Carlists in the outskirts of the town. The small mortar which was taken up to Behobie on the day of the attack upon that town—the 12th ult.—has been fixed upon the Custom-house, and a couple of shells fired from that place quickly dispersed the Carlists. To make up for the comparatively quiet state of affairs yesterday, there is plenty of firing going on to-day. The Pyrenees form the background to Irun, and tower above the town to a height of some thousand feet; but between this gigantic range of mountains and the town is a series of low hills, and it is upon these hills that the Carlists have placed their batteries. Battery No. 1 consists of four guns, and is situated at Santiago, about a mile and a half to the left of Irun, upon a hill slightly to the rear of St. Marcial. Battery No. 2 is about half a mile from the crest of the mountain upon which the Monastery of St. Marcial stands. Battery No. 3 is about eight hundred yards behind Irun, and No. 4 is in a similar position, but rather more to the right. Still further to the right, upon a slight elevation about a quarter of a mile from Irun, is Fort Parque, a Republican station, with three guns; and between this fort and Fontarabia is the second fort of Irun, Mendivil, also with three guns.

OPENING OF THE BOMBARDMENT—A REFLECTION.

The engagement was opened at 6:30 this morning by the discharge, at the town of Irun, of the four guns of battery No. 1. Immediately afterward the other batteries opened fire, No. 2 and No. 4 at the town, and No. 3, in which, besides four guns, there are two large mortars, at the two Republican forts. A better position for an attack by artillery upon a fortified town could not possibly be obtained, and I do not suppose that there has ever before been an opportunity of watching an engagement of this kind under such peculiar circumstances. I refer to the fact of its taking place immediately on the frontier, which places at the disposition of the spectator numerous points from which he can view the battle with safety. For the first hour of the engagement the cannonade was incessant on both sides, but no special advantage appeared to have been gained by either party. Before a dozen shots had been fired at Irun by Battery No. 1, a Captain in the *Miguelettis* was knocked over and instantly killed just inside one of the gates of the town. A brisk exchange of shots was kept up between Battery No. 3 and Forts Parque and Mendivil, and after about two hours' firing the shots from the first-named forts were much less frequent. The firing of the guns from the Carlist Battery No. 3 seemed about 10 o'clock in the morning to be directly on the mark. Several shells in succession burst in Fort Parque, drawing ringing cheers from the Carlists, and ultimately a well-directed shot knocked down the Republican flag and carried away a considerable portion of the roof. Half an hour later the fort was completely disabled, but the guns were taken out by the garrison and placed on the mountain close by, from which place they kept up the fight. The attention of the guns at Fort Mendivil was at this time turned entirely to Battery No. 3, which kept up a continuous fire upon the two Republican forts. The firing on both sides was "on the mark," at which I was much surprised, for they—the Carlists especially—have not had much experience with artillery. When the firing from Battery No. 3 at Fort Parque was heaviest, at least four shells in succession fell within a few yards of each other near the centre of the fort. Shortly after 11 o'clock a heavy musketry engagement took place between some Republican soldiers, who had established an outpost in some houses about three hundred yards to the left of the church at Irun, and the Carlists, who had intrenched themselves in a very formidable position behind an earthwork of gabions, façades, &c. This was the first time I have seen regular volley firing since my arrival on the frontier. About four companies of Carlists were engaged against two companies of Republicans in the houses. They kept up the firing for at least an hour, but as both parties were well protected, it is not probable that any great loss of life occurred. No attempt whatever was made by the Carlists to take possession of the houses by a *coup de main*, or by the Republicans to rush up the mountain side and drive the Carlists from their post.

The more I see of this war the more am I convinced that there is but little chance of its ending for some time to come. It has already lasted for nearly four years, and, unless I am much mistaken, it will be another "Seven years' war." When it does come to a conclusion the country will be in much the same unsettled state as it always has been. Unity of action with Spaniards, be they Republicans, Carlists, Alphonsists, Ultramontanists, or any other "ists," is almost impossible. The different parties are numerous enough to keep up a constant warfare one with the other; and as if they did not consider that enough to ruin a country, from a commercial point of view, the people of the different provinces hate each other as a certain unmentionable person is said to hate holy water.

RESULTS OF THE CANNONADE—THE TOWN PARTLY IN FLAMES.

Evening.

The engagement to-day has consisted almost entirely of an exchange of shots between the forts and the Carlist batteries, the only exception being the musketry affair which I refer to above. I have been anxiously looking out for a sortie from the town to silence Battery No. 3, but I have looked in vain. This battery, having knocked Fort Parque into a cocked hat, is playing away briskly upon the houses in the town, each shot doing considerable damage. I cannot help thinking that a handful of American or British soldiers would have formed a "forlorn hope" and made a rush for this battery, but Spaniards have a liking for fighting behind a wall. In this engagement the Carlists are mostly mountain men, while their opponents are thoroughly out of place in anything but an open country. There is plenty of room in the open fields surrounding the town for an infantry engagement, and I am in hopes that one will take place before Irun capitulates, which it must do unless these Carlist batteries are silenced, which they may be either by running short of ammunition, by an attack in the rear, or by a storming party from the town.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon several houses in the town were in flames. I am unable to cross over or I would do so for the purpose of ascertaining by whom these houses have been fired. I believe that in a former letter I have mentioned the Republicans, when attacked, have a *penchant* for setting fire to the houses on the outskirts of a town, and then establishing themselves in the most available building they can find for a stronghold. When I was in Irun a few days since I noticed many empty houses—excuse the paradox—filled with brushwood, &c., and it is these houses which are now burning. If they have not been set fire to by the shells which have fallen among them, they have been fired by the Republicans. It is just getting dusk, and the scene before me is quite beyond my power of description. The blazing town occupies the centre; an occasional roof falling in makes the flames suddenly shoot up, sending the sparks right and left in a heavy shower, while the flashing of the artillery from the surrounding mountains reminds one of forked lightning in a storm at sea, as it lights up the whole sea for a moment, and then leaves it in greater obscurity, as the spectator's eyes are for the moment dazzled by the vivid flash. It is a beautiful starlight night, and, except where the heavy cloud of smoke hangs immediately over the site of the engagement, the stars seem smiling down upon what it is difficult to believe is anything more than a theatrical representation.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS TO SEE THE "FUN"—PICNICS ON THE HILLS.

The spectacle witnessed on the French side of the Bidassoa to-day has been a most extraordinary one. There seems to have been a rumor spread at Biarritz yesterday to the effect that something would take place here on Don Carlos' fête day. In addition to the ordinary "gamblers' train," which arrives at 2 o'clock, there were several special trains from Biarritz, Bayonne, and elsewhere, each of which was crowded with passengers. Upon the French hills, facing the scene of action, there were, about 4 o'clock, over 5,000 people assembled, and the scene reminded me much of a review or a sham fight. It was simply impossible to realize the fact that each shot was fired with deadly intent, and that many of the missiles which fell in the town left ghastly wounds, and in many cases dead soldiers, as tell-tales of their horrible visitations. An occasional shriek could be heard when a shell burst in the most thickly-garrisoned part of the town—a shriek which sent a cold shudder through one, and which was rendered the more horrifying because of the cries of exultation and volleys of oaths which came from the attacking party when a shot "told."

And while this was going on your correspondent was, for the better portion of the day, talking with a party of eleven American and English ladies and gentlemen, who, having visited the Alps in Switzerland and the French Pyrenees at Pau, arrived from Biarritz this morning to see the bombardment of Irun. Many people had provided themselves with eatables and drinkables—knowing that there would be but little to eat left in Hendaye after 7 o'clock—and were having a regular picnic on the grass, an example which my American friends followed by dispatching two of their number to the railway station for a supply of sandwiches, sherry, &c., not forgetting a bottle of the liqueur for which Hendaye is famous. It is some weeks since I have seen anything of ladies' society, and the novelty was charming. The incessant chatter of our party of a round dozen, encamped upon rugs and great coats, under a clear blue sky, with the thermometer about 70° in the shade, caused the Frenchmen and Spaniards, by whom we were surrounded, to stare considerably.

About 4 o'clock THE TIMES of the 20th of October was handed to me; it was immediately seized upon with avidity by my American friends, and as it was the one in which my "obituary" appears, I found it necessary to rush off and write this letter.

A NEW STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19.—A meeting of the newspaper editors of the Delaware Peninsula was held at Salisbury, Md., last evening, and a permanent press association organized with the following officers: President, Howard W. Jenkins, of the Wilmington *Commercial*; Vice President, B. Everett Smith, of the Snowhill *Shield*; Secretary, A. L. Richardson, of the Salisbury *Eastern Shoreman*; Treasurer, E. G. Polk, of the Princess Anne *True Marylander*. The association adjourned to meet in Wilmington on the 20th of December.

REPUBLICAN GAIN OF A CONGRESSMAN IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky stands: White, Republican, 8,774; Cockrill, Democrat, 8,318; Republican majority, 456. Two years ago the vote stood: Republican, 8,963; Democratic, 10,287.

AN EMBEZZLING BANK PRESIDENT CONVICTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—The jury in the case of T. T. Brooks, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Hughes, to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of embezzlement and false entries. Sentence was reserved.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE CAMMORRISTI IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—Sixty members of the Cammorristi were arrested yesterday. The Government has determined to confine to a certain locality all persons suspected of belonging to the Maffia assassination in Sicily.

THE ELECTIONS—A MAJORITY OF SEVENTY-SEVEN ON THE RIGHT.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Corrected returns from the elections for the Chamber of Deputies show that the Right has a majority of seventy-seven. It is probable that Signor Biancheri will be chosen President of the Chamber.

GERMANY.

THE MAJORITY OF THE REICHSTAG AND THE BANK BILL—COUNT ARNIM'S CASE.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—In consequence of the defeat of the Government in the Reichstag yesterday on the proposition to refer the Bank bill to a committee, the majority of the Reichstag will only nominate as members of the committee Deputies favorable to the Imperial Bank, instead of giving all parties an opportunity to be represented.

The Kammergericht (State Court for the consideration of Government cases) has disallowed protests of Count Von Arnim against the refusal of the court which released him from his first imprisonment to refund him his bail, and also against his second arrest.

The Count is allowed to take walks of one hour daily in the company of a policeman.

ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG—THE RECENT VOTE ON THE BANK BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 19—Evening.—The Reichstag this afternoon, by a unanimous vote, reelected Herr Forkenbeck President.

It is now denied that the vote of yesterday, by which the Bank bill was referred to a committee, was a Government defeat. The result is said to have been actually in accordance with the wishes of the Government, which sought to bring the pressure of the majority to bear to induce the Federal Council to change its attitude in regard to the bill under consideration.

AFRICA.

KING COFFEE OF ASHANTEE DEPOSED—EFFECT ON THE TRIBES—TRADE ON THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Late advices from Cape Coast Castle at hand to-day say it was rumored there that King Coffee of Ashantee had been deposed, and was succeeded by his nephew. This change would have the effect of uniting all the tribes on a friendly footing and restoring them to their former allegiance to the King of Ashantee.

Trade on the Gold Coast was at a standstill. The general health of the Coast was improving. Heavy rains had fallen.

CAPTURE OF DARFOUR BY THE EGYPTIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—An Arabic paper says a force of Eyptians has captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan.

EGYPTIAN MEN-OF-WAR BLOCKADING BERBERA—A BRITISH GUN-BOAT SENT TO THAT PORT.

ADEN, Nov. 19.—Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Berbera, Africa, and prevent the shipment of merchandise to this station. A British gun-boat has been dispatched to the blockaded port.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The health of Prince Leopold, which for some time past has been feeble, continues in an unsatisfactory state. Last night his condition was so serious that Dr. Jenner remained up with him the entire night, but this afternoon's court circular announces that his case presents more favorable symptoms.

OBJECT OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS' JOURNEY TO ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The object of the journey of the English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British Government should seek to restrict the liberty of action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on continental Bishops.

A MAN-OF-WAR'S BOAT RUN DOWN, AND SEVENTEEN MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Nov. 20—5:30 A. M.—A boat belonging to H. M. S. Aurora was run down in the Clyde yesterday, and seventeen men were drowned.

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh will be baptised at Buckingham Palace, on Monday next. The Queen, the Empress of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch and Grand Duke Alexis will be present at the ceremony.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A meeting of the Directors of the North-western, Great Northern, North-eastern, Great Western, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and Manchester and Sheffield Railways was held yesterday. It was resolved that the running of three classes of carriages should be continued; that the fares for first and second-class passengers should be fixed at the same rate as charged by the Midland Railway.

SPAIN.

REAPPEARANCE OF CARLISTS ABOUT IRUN.

HENDAYE, Nov. 19.—The Carlists have again occupied positions around Irun. They have retaken Oyarzin and cut the railway and the wagon road to San Sebastian.

THE REPUBLICAN FORCES AGAIN MOVING—CORRESPONDENTS CAPTURED AND RELEASED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *News* correspondent at Hendaye reports that the storm has abated and the Republican troops are again in motion.

The Carlists yesterday captured two newspaper correspondents and took them to Andoam, where Gen. Egara immediately ordered their release.

FRANCE.

EXPLOSION IN CHEMICAL WORKS NEAR PARIS—THREE KILLED—M. ROUHER AT CHISELHURST.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—There was an alarming exploding in a chemical factory in St. Denis to-day.

The building was destroyed and the railway station near it was badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in the town were broken.

M. Rouher has gone to Chiselhurst to attend a council of Imperialists, summoned in view of the approaching session of the Assembly.

RUSSIA.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE NEVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The navigation of the Neva is nearly closed for the Winter. Ice is flowing into the river from Lake Ladoga. The Bay of Cronstadt is frozen over, and communication by water with this city is interrupted.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INSURGENTS—GEN. MITRE STILL IN THE FIELD.

PERNAMBUCO, Nov. 17.—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the Government is negotiating with the insurgents to bring about a mutually satisfactory termination of the difficulties. In the mean time hostilities continue.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 18.—Dispatches received here from Buenos Ayres state that the revolution continued without check. Gen. Mitre, at the head of the rebels, was still confronting the Government troops.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED ON THE SEA OF MARMORA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—A violent storm has swept over the Sea of Marmora, causing the wreck of many vessels.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—1 A. M.—The temperature continues low, with snow, variable winds, and less pressure in the upper lake region, the North-west, and near Lake Erie; cloudy weather and rain, with lower temperature, prevail in the Southern States, with north-east to north-west winds, and less pressure east of the Mississippi River; generally cloudy and continued cold weather prevails in the Middle States, with north-east winds and heavy rain in Virginia; generally clear and cold weather continues in New-England.

The Mississippi River has risen at Helena; the Cumberland has risen at Nashville, and the Allegheny and Monongahela have risen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally cloudy and cooler weather during the day, with north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer east of the Mississippi, and rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, areas of rain or snow, with continued low temperature, north-west to south-west winds and rising barometer.

For the North-west and upper lake region, continued cold and generally cloudy weather, west or south winds, slight changes in barometer, and areas of snow.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, with easterly and southerly winds on the coast, falling barometer, no decided change in temperature, and light rain or snow in the last-named district.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will rise above freezing during Friday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	37°	3 P. M.	36°	40°
6 A. M.	34°	34°	6 P. M.	32°	37°
9 A. M.	35°	35°	9 P. M.	32°	35°
12 M.	36°	36°	12 P. M.	30°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.......36¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......33⅝°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $325,328.

Three inches of snow fell in Omaha, Neb., yesterday.

The strike of the Pictou, N. S., coal miners has ended.

Chamberlain's majority for Governor of South Carolina is 10,667.

Five ships will be launched into Annapolis Basin, N. S., within a week.

The Island of Campobello, off Eastport, Me., has been bought by a party of New-Yorkers.

The President has recognized Gustavo H. Gossler as Vice Consul of Brazil at New-York.

The schooner Almanda has been driven on Bic Islands. She lies bottom up, with nothing on board.

David Thompson, of Ohio, has been appointed Interpreter to the Legation of the United States in Japan.

Hon. Jesse Carr, one of the most prominent men of New-Hampshire, died at Gaffstown, N. H., yesterday.

Tousant Kensler, a notorious half-breed murderer and outlaw, was hanged at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, yesterday.

The schooner Carleton, before reported ashore, after undergoing necessary surveys and pronounced seaworthy, proceeded to sea yesterday.

Joseph Griffin, bookseller to Bowdoin College and the oldest printer in the State of Maine, died at Brunswick, Wednesday night.

Gen. Ord, at Omaha, received $4,000 from the Branch Aid Society at Cleveland, yesterday, for the sufferers in the grasshopper districts.

It is said that the long-lost Charley Ross has been discovered in Quebec. From inquiries it appears there is some foundation for the rumor.

Moses Day, of the firm of Small, Day & Co., one of Boston's oldest and best known merchants and manufacturers, died Wednesday night.

Two more men, Mormons, appeared before the Third District Court, at Utah, yesterday, and paid their fines for illegal voting at the last election.

The Provincial Thanksgiving Day, yesterday, was generally observed as a holiday. Services were held in nearly all of the churches, and business was suspended.

The President has recognized Jacob Baiz as Consul General of Guatemala at New-York; also, Edward Gogorza as Vice Consul of Guatemala at New-York.

The trial of the alleged conspirators in the safe burglary was resumed at Washington yesterday, but soon adjourned for the day on account of the illness of one of the counsel.

The daughter of William Sharon, banker, of San Francisco, was married yesterday to F. G. Newlands by Archbishop Alemany. The present from the father of the bride was $1,000,000.

Eugene Lovejoy, an express messenger, was run over yesterday morning by a switch engine on the Louisiana street crossing at Buffalo, N. Y., and instantly killed, his head being nearly severed from the body.

A telegram from Beaver, Utah, says Bishop William H. Dame was arrested at his residence at Parowan, Iron County, Utah, by a Deputy United States Marshal, on an indictment for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre.

At a meeting of the cotton trade in Boston, yesterday, final organization was effected and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Sampson; Vice President, Thomas Manning; Directors, B. F. Nourse, John W. Davis, B. H. Bryant, H. H. Elliot, A. J. Brown, and Walter Dabney; Secretary and Treasurer, John B. Turner.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Nevada Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Assembly—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 31; Independents, 2. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 22.

WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS' INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

THE ARKANSAS CASE AND THE POSITION OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO CHOOSE A DESIGN FOR THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is made public, and is a very favorable exhibit of the collections and the operations of the office. The estimated receipts for the year are about $7,000,000 greater than were estimated for last year, and about $4,500,000 greater than the collections of last year. It is a somewhat curious and noteworthy fact that the revenues from internal taxation are not reduced, but rather seem to increase at times of business depression. This fact is due, it is believed, to the increased tendency of men out of employment, and men unfortunate in business, to use intoxicating and stimulating drinks and tobacco. It is from these two sources that the internal receipts are now chiefly derived. There is, no doubt, quite as much of truth as jest in the suggestion that the revenues have been kept up during the last few weeks by the rejoicings and celebrations of the Democrats over their victories; but whatever the cause, the internal revenues are maintained at a very high standard. On the other hand, the receipts from Customs continue to be light and variable. Advantage is taken of this fact by those who opposed the repeal of the Customs Moieties laws to suggest that the diminution of receipts is due to smuggling; but the Treasury Department is without any information tending to confirm this suggestion, and the decrease in importations is attributed to the financial condition of the country.

THE ARKANSAS CASE.

No progress was made to-day in the Arkansas case, nor will there be before the arrival of Judge Poland, from whom trustworthy and full information is expected. But whatever the facts may be, there is no prospect of any active interference by the Federal authorities till after Congress meets. Judge Poland cannot communicate with the President in any official manner on this subject. He is only one member of the committee, and the report of the whole committee is to be made to the House of Representatives, and not to the President; but Judge Poland's individual statement and opinions will have great weight. There is no prospect of a resort to arms in the State, and no harm can arise from delay till Congress can receive the report of its committee, and the whole case be considered in all its relations. The facts as now understood create a general belief that the new Constitution was not legally adopted, and that Garland is not the lawful Governor of Arkansas. This is a mixed question of law and fact that belongs to the courts. Neither Congress nor the President will be inclined to decide it on mere partisan grounds, nor will they decide it at all till it is plain the courts cannot deal with it in such a manner as to maintain the peace.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Commission to award the contract for a statue of Admiral Farragut, consisting of Gen. Sherman, Secretary Robeson, and Mrs. Farragut, have had a meeting to-day, and have examined the various models and sketches submitted by the competitors. Among those who have applied for the commission, and submitted models or sketches, are Simmons, Stone, McDonald, Bailey, Randolph Rogers, Powers, and Vinnie Ream. It is understood by the artists that the commission will make a decision at this meeting, after which the contract will be formally made by Secretary Robeson.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

It is well understood here that the stories about the recall of Minister Washburne are manufactured in New-York, and do not go over the wires from this city. There was not thought to be any need of denial. Nevertheless, the President does deny it, and any one who pleases may feel authorized to say so. What purpose is thus disguised by the manufacturer of the false report is unknown here.

NAVAL MATTERS.

ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Passed Engineer George W. Magee has been ordered to the Roanoke. Lieut. George W. De Long has been detached from the Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders. Pay Inspector James D. Murray is detached from the Naval Academy, to take effect on 1st of January next, and ordered to settle his accounts. Paymaster A. S. Kenny is detached from the Roanoke and ordered to settle his accounts and then report for duty on the 1st of January at the Naval Academy. Assistant Engineer E. F. McElwell is detached from the Ajax and placed on sick leave. Carpenter E. Hall is detached from the Colorado and placed on sick leave.

WINTER CRUISING GROUNDS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d of December, 1837, for the relief of distressed vessels during the severe portion of the season, the President has designated the following revenue cutters to cruise along the Atlantic coast, from St. Croix River to Hatteras Inlet: The steamers Woodbury, from Eastport to Penobscot Bay; the Dobbin, from Mt. Desert to Rockland; the Dallas, from Penobscot Bay to Cape Ann; the Gallatin, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Nantucket; the Dexter, from Nantucket to Montauk Point and Stonington, outside and inside of Block Island; the Active, from Buzzard's Bay to Vineyard Sound; the Campbell, from New-London, to Block Island, Montauk Point, and New-Haven; the Grant, from Block Island, along the outside of Long Island, to Great Egg Harbor; the Hamilton, from Great Egg Harbor to Fortress Monroe; the Colfax, from Chincoteague to Hatteras Inlet; the Seward, from the Capes of Florida to Tampa Bay. The revenue marine service was never before in condition to render service of this character better than at the present time.

A REVENUE CUTTER RENAMED.

The revenue steamer Northerner, recently repaired at Baltimore at a cost of $12,000, has been renamed by Secretary Bristow Thomas Ewing, after Ex-Secretary Ewing. A number of the friends of Secretary Bristow desired him to name the vessel after himself, but he declined to do so.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SARANAC AT LA PAZ, MEXICO.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific Station, stating that the United States steamer Saranac went to La Paz, Mexico, to inquire into the alleged wrongs committed by Mexicans against American mining interests in that section, and stating that the vessel is still there. It had been found that the military authorities, under the authority of one of their Judges, had seized upon a lot of flour belonging to the company, upon the ground that it was not fit for use, but it was subsequently restored. The general complaint was that numberless robberies and murders were committed, and no steps were taken by the proper authorities there to ferret out or arrest the culprits. The Saranac was to remain there to protect American citizens and their interests.

THE STATUE OF GEN. FARRAGUT.

The commission, consisting of Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Farragut, and Secretary Robeson, appointed by Congress to select a statue of the late Admiral Farragut, met here to-day and examined models presented by Horatio Stone, Vinnie Ream, and other artists, but a conclusion will not be reached for several days.

POOL-SELLING ON A TROT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—In the pools for the trotting race on Saturday, Occident is selling at [illegible], Fuller [illegible], and [illegible].

SPIRITUALISM.

THE COUNTERFEITS OF SCIENCE AND HOW TO DETECT THEM.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. GEORGE M. BEARD BEFORE THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NOV. 20.

Last evening Dr. George M. Beard delivered a lecture in the rooms of the Historical Society Building, Brooklyn, on "The Counterfeits of Science, and How to Detect Them." The audience comprised a large number of ladies and many of the prominent medical men of Brooklyn. At 8 o'clock Mr. Hannah, Secretary of the Historical Society, introduced the lecturer, who spoke substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A number of years ago one of America's greatest thinkers, Dr. Bushnell, declared, in substance, that in this country the contest was not so much between Romanism and Protestantism, as between civilization and barbarism. We have met to-night—a few of our thoughtful citizens—to make a strike for civilization. Since the war, and as a result in part of the demoralization of the war, there has been, as you all know, a temporary exacerbation, to use a medical term, of political and social corruption. A few years ago, under the leadership of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, an indignant people arose in their strength and threw off the tyranny of Tweed and his gang. To-day we are called upon to overthrow a tyrant mightier than Tweed, the crimes of which far more extended and more perilous to the life of the nation. I mean superstition, that now has its bloody hands on the throat of the Republic, and will strangle it if it can.

THE DUTY OF SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS.

When any great wave of excitement on the subject of Spiritualism or mind-reading or clairvoyance or of any other delusion rolls over the country, sensible and thoughtful citizens can take one of three courses:

First—They may entirely ignore the matter; spending no time thinking of it or talking about it. This course, to the majority, is entirely justifiable; it is not the duty of the mass of people or the mass of scholars or the mass of scientific men to give any attention to these matters, for this is out of their realm; they are incompetent to investigate the subjects involved, and they are right in letting them alone, expressing no opinion upon them either for or against.

Second—They may denounce them humbugs and frauds without an examination. This course is also justifiable. When any one comes along professing to have mind-reading, clairvoyant, spiritualistic, or physic force powers, the presumption that he does not possess any of these powers in any degree is so great that if we have no opportunity for examination we have a right, in private, at least, to pronounce against them. Those, therefore, who hastily declare that all these things are a delusion; that there is nothing in them at all; that from beginning to end they are frauds and follies, are nearer the truth, are more scientific, and more wise than those who also hastily declare that there is something in them, and that a new force has appeared in the world.

Third—Those who are masters in neuro-physiology and experienced in the science and art of detecting frauds under cover of neuro-physiological peculiarities, and who are familiar with the nervous system in health and disease, owe it to science, to humanity, to civilization, and to themselves, as it seems to me, to make special efforts, and sacrifice, if need be, their own time and comfort, to detect these frauds and expose them and put them to shame before an indignant people.

But their efforts should not stop at this point; they should go further, and from special exposures; they should rise to the discussion of the general principles by which frauds of this sort are to be detected, and should seek, by all just means, to set in motion those forces that shall, in time, educate the people to look at all these things through scientific eyes. Thus they may do something to save our Republic and prolong our civilization.

The strength of Spiritualism consists, first, in the emotional nature and, secondly, in the ignorance of humanity. Take that mother who last year lost her child, her only child, in its infancy; for months life to her was a sorrow; her only joy was the memory of that precious one. In a thousand ways, a thousand times she saw that child, and in her dreams at night she drew it to her arms and kissed it, and it became alive again. Sitting by the dying embers in the twilight, its form comes near to her and is as dear to her as when it was on the earth. This mother hears that far up in Vermont the spirits of the departed come to meet their friends on earth. At much expense of time and money, she makes the trip. In the darkness she sees the form of a child as she thinks; all her motherhood comes into her eyes and she exclaims, "This is my darling one." When now the hard man of science comes with the faculties all trained to move under the rule of reason, as the regiments of an army move under the commander in chief, and exposes the illusion, and lays his cold and cruel hand upon it, revealing a handkerchief on top of a boot, no wonder she is angry; she was happy in the deception; science makes her miserable.

The second factor is the ignorance of the world. But few realize that our country is one of the most ignorant of civilized nations. If you wish to find barbarism you need not cross mountain nor seas. One-third of the population of this country, at least, is in a state of comparative degradation. It is in this one-third that Spiritualism strikes root, whence it rises, and reaches and extends its branches now and then into the higher realms. No new principles of science are needed in order to study spiritualistic and clairvoyant phenomena. We study them just as we study all other realms of science—the same cautions, the same preparation; the same freedom from prejudice; the same care in eliminating sources of error; the same need of skilled experts; all these factors are required here no more and no less than in any other department. With Spiritualism as a religion, pure and simple, we have nothing to do. Men may believe what they wish, but when under cover of religion they attempt to deceive and defraud, and strive to bring us back to barbarism, then the Government and all social forces should interfere.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE LECTURER.

To those who propose to investigate these phenomena in their various phases—clairvoyants, mind-reading, second sight, Spiritualism in all its varied manifestations, &c.—I may be allowed to offer these suggestions:

First—Do not trust your senses. No one who wishes to find the truth should trust to his senses to lead him to the truth. The senses in scientific investigations, and especially in investigations of this kind, are to be used as servants of reason. Any man who relies on what he sees, or thinks he sees, is incapable of studying with any satisfaction phenomena of this kind. Of all the senses the sight is the one which is most valued in the study of this sort of phenomena. It is of more importance than any one sense, or of all the others combined. Without sight, the other senses are indeed of but little value.

Second—Become masters in physiology, especially in the physiology of the nervous system, before giving an opinion on this subject. The majority of the questions that are raised in the study of the phenomena here referred to are questions of physiology, and pre-eminently of neuro-physiology. They can therefore be best studied by those who are, and are acknowledged to be, experts in the departments of physiology and neuro-physiology and neuro-therapeutics.

The lecturer, in alluding to the writings of scientific men on this subject said: There is no credulity that is so credulous as the credulity of scientific men when they step out of their own special departments. It is said that a well-known professor of physics recently declared that he would stake his reputation that Brown could read minds. A remark made to me a few years ago by one of the honored Professors of Yale has had a vast influence on my life. I was talking with him of Prof. Huxley's pamphlet on "The Physical Basis of Life," that was just then making much noise. The Professor admitted that Prof. Huxley was a very accomplished man, but that he was terribly faulty in his logic and metaphysics. "Yes," replied I; "but Prof. Huxley does not profess to be authority on metaphysics."

"Then he ought not to write about it," was the reply, which the Professor has, I suppose, long since forgotten, but which rings in my ears to this hour.

Third—Do not ordinarily attempt to deal with those who profess to have these marvelous powers honestly or openly. Next to the blunder of undertaking this study without any knowledge of the subject comes the blunder of treating those who are frauds, or at least supposed to be frauds, as though they were honest and truthful men; even admitting that they are truthful, to get the research to be of any value in science it must be conducted as though they were scoundrels. If this source of error, which vitiates nearly every investigation of this kind, is not eliminated the conclusions obtained from the investigation will not usually be accepted. The men that make these claims must first be deceived.

FRAUD AT FIRST HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

In all contests of this kind humbuggery and crime have the advantage. Fraud holds the best hand, and at the first of the game appears to be victorious. When I returned from my visit to Chittenden I was handed a slip of paper which informed me that an unknown man from the West, without education, without influence, but who claimed to have powers of mind-reading that have never been conferred on any human being, had marched on the city of my Alma Mater, Yale, captured a portion of the Faculty by the throat, enlisted the press in his behalf, and nearly all the population were rallying around him, an army of sixty thousand strong. With a traveling performer of this kind, however [illegible] gans of public opinion—those who have the first, readiest, most powerful and influential access to the public—he for a while carries the day. The history of our country gives illustrations of this without number, and recently we have seen instances that to the next generation will seem incredible. Brown's mind-reading and the materializations of the Eddy family will pass into the permanent history of delusions, and the twentieth century will read with wonder and disbelief that any intelligent human being could have been carried away by their absurdities. They succeed for a time, like Perkins' tractors, for the devil always has the innings.

THE ELECTRICAL HYPOTHESIS.

Any one who has mingled with Spiritualists, traveling phrenologists, clairvoyants, and mind-readers, has observed a profusion of slang terms, derived mainly from electricity and magnetism. When any science is in its infancy or is just beginning to grow into vigorous life, it is apt to be appropriated by those who wish to counterfeit science and deceive the race. At the present time electricity is the city of refuge to which all forms of delusion run. Spiritualism and clairvoyance, mind-reading and second sight, being driven from the comparatively open country, the realms of light, heat, and gravity, and other well-studied forces, rush behind the ramparts of electricity, and are safe. But very unfortunately for them, science is already making breaches even in the thick walls of their citadel—animal electricity—and they will soon be compelled to surrender or find some other refuge if they can.

I am now in a position to say—speaking as a life-long investigator and experimenter in electricity in its relations to physics, physiology, and therapeutics—that all this wild and wondrous story about "positives" and "negatives," as applied to the interpretation of strange phenomena, and all this talk about excess or deficiency of electricity in this one or that one, or all this assumption that the strange performances of hysterical mediums come from electrical or magnetic action or reaction—all of this slang, in all that it says and in all that it suggests, is undemonstrated and undemonstrable bosh. On the contrary, all the facts, experiments, and suggestions of modern research in the departments of animal electricity, so far as they have attained any degree of accuracy, show that all these theories, hypotheses, and conjectures about positives and negatives, by which the counterfeiters of science so amuse themselves and deceive the world, have no basis in truth. The theory that nerve-force and electricity are identical has been overthrown, and is only held by those who stopped thinking and reading fifteen years ago.

SPIRITUALISM NOTHING NEW.

Spiritualism, clairvoyance, and mind-reading are not new claims; they are as old as human ignorance, and their early history can never be written. The Spiritualists of this country count their followers by millions, and, although they overestimate by several hundred per cent., yet the number is probably quite large; and yet there never was a time in the history of the world when, in proportion to the population, there was so little spiritualism as now. In its ancient and mediæval form it carried whole continents in its train; for ages, under the various phases of witchcraft it was the dominant faith of the world. Even in that comparatively barren interval between the witchcraft excitement in Salem and the rise of spirit rappings in Rochester there were vast numbers even in civilized lands who retained their faith in some form of witchcraft, or at least in the theory of ghosts, and then as now and always, the majority of semi-savages everywhere have been Spiritualists.

NATURE OF THE CONFLICT.

The lines should be drawn. Thoughtful men in science and out of science should understand the nature of these delusions, and on one side or the other all should enlist. The contest between Spiritualism and antispiritualism is a contest between reason and passion, between animalism and humanity, between barbarism and civilization, between the fourteenth century and the twentieth. It abounds to-day far more in savage than in civilized lands, and was more potent and more universal in the earlier than in the later civilizations. Like many other delusions it exists to-day—a species of barbarism in civilization—a projection of antiquity and the mediæval ages into the twentieth century. It is Africa innoculated into America.

Fourth—Avail yourselves, as much as possible, of preliminary practice before joining issue in the final contest with these characters.

These men, or some of them, represent the accumulated trickery and humbuggery of history. To contend with them without special preparation by reading, by study, and by experiment, is as absurd and unscientific as it would be to attempt to contend with a great artist without knowing the elements of art, or to attempt to calculate the eclipse without having learned mathematics. Partly it is for lack of this precaution that nearly all the tests that are made between scientific men and real or suspected frauds in these departments, result in victory for the fraud or else a drawn battle. In other and allied physiological researches we feel the necessity of time, leisure, opportunity, and frequently of a force of trained and trustworthy assistants; and the experiments must frequently be made under various conditions and with various co-operation, so that every conceivable or supposable source of error may be eliminated. Investigations in this realm must be conducted in the same spirit, in order that the results may convince scholarly and truth-loving men. If it be difficult in the calmness of the laboratory for trained physiologists to rightly interpret, or to agree on any interpretation of some apparently simple physiological questions, from experiments on living or dead animals, how vastly more difficult must it be for untrained men who are not physiologists, who have had little or no practical experience in eliminating errors and in arriving at truth in physiological questions, to settle, in the presence of an angry and unappreciative and impatient audience, the most complex and intricate problems relating to the physiology of and the nerves of a highly civilized man, especially when, in addition to the errors that are liable to come in allied investigations, is added the error that is liable to enter through the real or supposed fraud of the performer or his operator.

Fifth—Always act on the assumption that the burden of proof rests with those who make these stupendous claims. The presumption is that there is no such force as psychic force; no clairvoyant, mind-reading, or second-sight power, and that the spirits of the departed do not reappear on the earth or make themselves known to us through any means that can be appreciated by our senses. The burden of proof is with those who claim that such things do exist. The evidence that is needed to overcome this presumption must be of the most overwhelming character. The experiments of Wallace and Crookes, even if these men were authorities, in the special department of neuro-physiology could never be accepted by physiologists until they had been confirmed again and again by different observers in different countries, and until they were forced to accept them by a sufficient evidence to overcome the presumption against their truth. This same principle applies to all scientific investigations. In the study of spiritualistic phenomena, clairvoyants or mind-reading, or of second-sight power, we apply no new principles, but study them as we do our other physiological subjects. For these reasons, then, I would advise those who are looking into this matter not to publish, nor to allow to be published, the results that occur to them in the various stages of their progress, but to follow the example of physiologists and experimenters in therapeutics everywhere, who keep silent concerning the results of their studies until they have convinced themselves by overwhelming evidence. It is hardly just or scholarly, or in accordance with the true scientific spirit, to publicly express an outside opinion in regard to any of these questions without long and careful study; but, if one must declare himself on one side or the other, it is more consistent with science to take the side which has presumption in its favor.

Sixth—Let your courage be absolute. If any man wants to know what it is to be thoroughly snubbed, let him make some scientific research, and then bring the results of this research to the attention of those who are to be most benefited by it. While this is true enough in the world of science, it is pre-eminently true in that realm where science never enters, that is in all our experience with the ignorant mass of mankind. No man who is afraid of abuse ought ever to attempt to impress unpopular truth on unwilling hearts. Any attempt to expose, by scientific methods, the follies and crimes of clairvoyance, mind reading, or Spiritualism, at once rouses all the demon of humanity everywhere. The vast body of underdone young men, who know just enough to stumble into every novelty that arises—a class that specially abounds in this land of the free and home of the brave; sentimental girls that weep over dime novels, and make the New-York *Ledger* their Bible; half-ideaed iconoclasts that would make the world in their own image; dried-up matrons in whose hearts a silly superstition matches every wrinkle in their faces; traveling lecturers on phrenology and biology, whose very existence is a monument of divine mercy; simple-souled fossils who have never matured, whose second childhood is but a continuation of their first; hysterical somnambulists whose brains are on fire with foolish fancies; Bohemians of every race and grade; waifs of civilization, cast up around the shores of the modern newspapers; half-fledged scientists in various departments, who perchance know something about something, and therefore are supposed to know everything about everything; all this impedimenta in the army of civilization, strong in numbers, strong in influence, strong in everything except intelligence and virtue, and ever fighting among themselves over trifles as light as their own intellects, unite in firm phalanx to resist the march of all who would wrest from them one inch of the territory of ignorance which is common to them all.

All the phenomena embraced under clairvoyance, mind-reading, and Spiritualism, so called, may be accounted for by one or several of the following six facts:

First—Trickery. Most of the trickery is of a cheap, vulgar, and transparent character; in no way to be compared with that of Houdin or other great magicians.

Second—Guess-work or coincidences. Guess-work is both a science and an art, and much of the success of clairvoyants depends upon the mastery of this art, and the skillful use which they make of coincidences which happen to us all in every-day life.

Third—Unconscious mental action.

Fourth—Unconscious muscular action. These two facts, either singly or in combination, explain the marvels of planchette, table-tipping, mind-reading, as practiced by Brown, spiritualistic tricksters, and many amateurs. Those who have not looked into this subject will be surprised to find how many of these marvels can be explained by unconscious muscular action and unconscious mental action.

Fifth—Physiological idiosyncrasies. Under this head comes the peculiar flexibility of many persons, as the Davenport brothers, the Eddys, and their imitators, who can make their hands smaller than their wrists, and thus slip out of handcuffs and ropes.

Sixth—Phenomena of trance, erroneously called animal magnetism. A passive state of the mind very easily excited in some persons, and closely allied to somnambulism and certain types of hysteria. In this state there may be great exaltation of special faculties; but no new faculties appear any more than they appear in insanity, or [illegible]

[illegible] is clear enough that no one but a physiologist or practical physician, or one who has made himself an expert in physiology or diseases of the nervous system, is capable of scientifically studying these phenomena.

A CHALLENGE.

In closing, the lecturer gave the following challenge: If there is anywhere on the globe any member of the human race who professes to have any clairvoyant, mind-reading, or second-sight power, or to be a medium through which spirits of the departed manifest themselves to us by signs that are appreciated by the senses, or to be endowed with any new or unknown force, and he will come to New-York and allow me the same opportunity for investigating his claims that I am accustomed to have in investigating other and allied questions, I will prove surely and speedily that he does not possess any such power in any degree.

Calmly and deliberately, and with a full sense of its importance, I offer it to the world. The day is coming when scholarship and science must array themselves on one side or the other of a mighty superstition, and I earnestly call upon the members of my profession, and especially those who are experienced in the study of the nervous system, to give somewhat of their time and force, as the need shall arise, to the arrest of this tide of folly. I have been asked whether I did not feel that such researches were undignified and unworthy of a scholar, and I have replied that sometimes that feeling has come over me, I must confess; and when I stood the other evening at the light séance of Horatio Eddy, and saw the silly and sincere woman by his side, in her husband's presence, frantically and repeatedly kiss the hand of Horatio as he thrust it between the torn and ragged curtains, I did feel degraded, and I rejoiced to think that in a few hours I should be back to civilization. But when, on my return home, I saw in various journals and heard from many lips the report of the experiments of some of the Faculty of Yale with Brown, the so-called "mind reader," whom but last Summer had been fully shown, to the satisfaction not only of myself but of medical friends, to have no mind-reading power whatever, I then felt that it was time for some one to be degraded.

If it be inquired what kind of an investigation I desire, I reply that it is just such an investigation in general as Brown, the mind-reader, promised to give me in case I accepted his challenge in Music Hall. It is true that he afterward violated the promise to give me an opportunity to study his claims in a quiet, private way with the aid of scientific men. Those who should have me study their claims, whatever they be, will please keep the promise which Brown violated.

The more essential thoughts on this subject—those which should be kept in mind at every step of our investigations—are these:

First—The counterfeits of science, as I call them—those delusions that steal the livery of science to serve superstition—clairvoyance, mind-reading, and mediums, can be successfully studied only by experts.

Others who write or speak in public on this theory should take the opinions of experts as their guides, just as in astronomy, medicine, chemistry, and other sciences. Here, as elsewhere, experts may sometimes err, but they will always be nearer to the truth than those who know nothing of the subject. All real experts in the study of clairvoyance, mind-reading, and mediumship agree that these phenomena can be explained by known laws of the nervous system, guesswork, and trickery, and that beyond these there is in them absolutely nothing whatever.

Here, as in the other departments of science, the opinions and statements of the average man are worth nothing, and should not be listened to by an expert.

Hence all the infinite array of stories that rise on every lip about the wonders of clairvoyant, mind-reading and spiritualistic trickery, are worth nothing—all are but partial truths or total lies. Experts in these matters must dismiss them without a thought—in short, they must treat them as experts in astronomy, chemistry, and medicine treat similar gossip among untrained minds about subjects of which they know nothing.

In Bulwer's bright romance, *The Coming Race*, we are told that at the touch of the rods which contained the vril, even the most powerful and hideous monsters crumbled to ashes. The vril of the present race is science as learned by the right use of reason. I ask of the eminent members of my own profession who are present, to take this vril in their hands and point it toward all the counterfeits of science, and at its touch they will find that all these horrid deceptions shall wilt and wither. Thus shall it be proved, now as of old, that "the worst enemies of the devil are the doctors."

After the lecture Dr. Beard explained and performed some of the tricks of the Eddy mediums, of Brown, the mind-reader, and of Foster, Hough, and others. The meeting then adjourned.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A CAPACIOUS DOCK CONSTRUCTING AT PAMRAPO, N. J.—THE MYSTERY OF ITS OWNERSHIP—DOES IT BELONG TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD?

In view of the attitude which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has assumed, in relation to the other trunk lines which have accepted the Saratoga compact, attention has been recently directed to the new docks now in course of construction, near the Pamrapo Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The ability of the road to compete with the other lines for the traffic between the East and the West has been fully stated in a recent article in THE TIMES, as well as the efforts which Mr. Garrett, the President of the road, has been making to render Baltimore the great seaport of the Atlantic coast. The exports of that city for the past six months showed an increase of $6,000,000 over the corresponding six months of 1873, and exceeded by $3,000,000 the entire exports of 1870. All that seemed wanting to the present facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in order to control the traffic between the East and the West, was direct communication with New-York and sufficient terminal accommodations for receiving and discharging freight. Some three years ago a property of about five acres, with some 600 feet of water-front, connecting on the other side with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was sold for $15,000, and last Spring this property was resold for $50,000 to Messrs. Morris & Cummins, contractors, who immediately commenced the work of constructing a large dock, though no one in the neighborhood knew for what purpose it was intended. Messrs. Morris & Cummins are acting as agents for some company, and the matter has been kept so strictly private that nothing is known in the district of the real owners of the property. It is not believed that the contractors have undertaken such a work as a private speculation, but it is thought they are simply carrying out the instructions of some railroad corporation. There can be no doubt that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is anxious to secure a footing on New-York Bay, and it has been suggested that by joining with Packard, and connecting with the railroads he controls, they could attain this object without coming to an understanding with any other line in New-Jersey.

Yesterday a representative of THE TIMES called upon the agents of the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad in this City to seek information on the subject, but they stated that they had not heard of the project before, and did not believe there was any truth in the matter. A New-York merchant who resides at Pamrapo said he was of the opinion that the new docks were intended for Packard & Parker, to be used as a coal depot. Subsequently the reporter visited Pamrapo, which is about fifteen minutes' ride from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The property purchased last Spring is adjacent to the Summer residence of Mr. John C. Gunther, and is opposite the Pamrapo Station-house on the other side of the track. A road has been constructed down into the bay to the distance of nearly half a mile from the shore, and at its further end the docks are in course of construction. At present only a few men are engaged, and these are employed mainly in working a dredging machine to fill up the bulkhead where the piles were driven during the Summer months. No person in the neighborhood could furnish any information as to the purpose for which the docks are to be used. All that is known is the fact of the lands having been purchased, and that the work of building the docks has been pushed forward during the past few months with great activity. A gentleman in the neighborhood whose sources of information appeared to be reliable, stated that Messrs. Packard and Parker were the owners of the property, and that it was for their accommodation as a coal depot that the new pier was intended. It was also stated that Mr. Gunther was offered $60,000 for his property, which adjoins, and that he refused to sell out to the company for less than $100,000. At present the company has control of a water front of 3,200 feet, with a bulkhead of 500 feet, having a depth of three feet of water at low water mark and eight feet at high water. The sum of $75,000, it is stated, has been already expended upon the work.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF GRAIN OVER THE BALTIMORE AND CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

From the Baltimore American.

The first shipment of grain over the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road left Albion, Noble County, Ind., on Monday, the 16th inst., consigned to Messrs. George P. Willar & Sons, Nos. 8 and 10 Camden street. This branch, the great connecting link of the Baltimore and Chicago short line, opens up a country of great resources in grain and other products, which will doubtless seek our market. It furnishes Chicago and the great North-west with the most economical and expeditious route to the seaboard, and we believe Baltimore can prove to that section that it is the most advantageous entrepot for commercial exchanges with all parts of the world. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has, for years, under an honest and competent management, been accumulating surplus funds to build this extension to Chicago. Now let the road pursue the even tenor of its way, its present independent policy, and it cannot but meet with the moral sympathy and material support of the entire North-west. In relation to this matter the Chicago *Tribune*, a few days since, said:

"All over the North-west, wherever there is a point reached by rail, the people are looking to the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with hardly less anxiety than if there were no other trunk-line to the East. They are waiting to ship all they have to send by that road. It is unnecessary to argue the effect of this upon the trade of Baltimore with the West. That city, as the future Atlantic port of our foreign trade, is already favorably and [illegible]

THE GRAIN TRADE.

LETTER OF VICE PRESIDENT BLANCHARD TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A REVIEW OF THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THE MERCHANTS AND THE RAILWAYS—PRESENT COST OF GRAIN HANDLING AND LIGHTERAGE—THE ULTIMATUM OF THE RAILWAYS.

The following letter upon the proposed reforms in the grain trade has been addressed by Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, to the President of the Produce Exchange. It is written in answer to the minority report of the committee appointed by the Exchange some weeks ago, which report, it will be remembered, was adopted by the Exchange in preference to the one signed by the majority of the same committee. Mr. Blanchard, as will be seen, adheres substantially to the side of the railroads, and intimates pretty plainly that any further concessions on their part are not to be looked for:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.

Hon. Franklin Edson, President New-York Produce Exchange:

SIR: The arguments presented by the three trunk railway companies to the two able committees of the New-York Produce Exchange, specially appointed to consider the important subject of inspecting, grading, and delivering rail grain, taken in connection with the general interest, decided every member of both committees (with but one exception) to recommend the agreed plan of July 15, 1874, to your Exchange for its adoption.

Notwithstanding this exceptional unanimity of those of your members who gave the question the closest scrutiny and consideration, your Exchange, in general meeting of the 6th inst., adopted the minority report of the single person in both committees, who dissented from their otherwise unanimous conclusion. I therefore request the favor of responding to and dissenting from it, for the following reasons:

First—It presents only such portions of the railway view as it wishes to quote for attack or adverse criticism, and is, therefore, unjust to your carriers.

Second—It omits the essential elements in such a paper of an impartial presentation of facts; just comparison of usages here and elsewhere, and equitable, mutual concessions to accomplish a great and much needed object.

Third—It lacks the impersonal and judicial character such a paper should possess by dealing in sweeping, unjust, and unsupported italicized allusions to "opulence," "rings," &c., and characterizes our respectful dissent as "autocratic," "usurpation," an "arbitrary power," &c.

Fourth—It presents and founds conclusions upon immaterial and irrelevant matter, which befog rather than clear the issue, such as the estimate of the local value of the scheme in savings to the roads; the divisions of rates with connecting lines; the cost of lighterage to the railways, and the discussion of our policies and power with Western companies, whom it counsels as to our railway questions.

Fifth—It has been distributed with partisan comment by its author, and has been urged through the commercial press, which, I believe, unfortunately for all, accepted your action as the result of wise consideration for the best interests of the grain trade of this City.

Believing for these reasons that the issue has been stated unjustly to the railways, I respectfully submit the considerations which decided their conclusions and received the sanction of both your committees, in order that your members who did not hear the railway view and the grain forwarders of the West may know it more fully, and have the evidence and reasons of both parties upon which to decide impartially whether the failure to accomplish much-needed reforms in handling rail grain at New-York are most justly attributable to the trunk lines or the New-York Produce Exchange.

I refer first to the question of grading.

The railroad companies justly complain that for years many consignees have made warehouses of cars by not giving prompt delivery orders. We were also harassed in deliveries with the delays, accidents, and errors, for which we were in nowise responsible, of upward of 10,000 miles of connecting lines, whose agents, beyond the control of the trunk lines, promised promiscuous optional deliveries all over the harbor, which the consignees also insisted upon—incurring large and unnecessary expenses to the railroad companies, and operating to embarrass the general through traffic in many ways. These causes, coupled with the want of modern systems of rail inspections and grading at New-York, and the want of elevator facilities at the rail termini, and not the rates or harbor charges, diverted all-rail grain in large quantities to rival seaports whose improved usages are well known.

For these combined reasons, and to recover and retain the grain trade as far as practicable, the three trunk lines urged the adoption of a system of grades and inspections upon rail grain, because, in their judgment, the New-York Produce Exchange had before failed to appreciate as they deserved that just requirement of the West, the duties of New-York receivers, the successful rivalry of competing cities, and the rights of the terminal carriers, all of which the Boards of Trade of contesting seaports had long since recognized, conceded, and acted upon by establishing inflexible grades of excellence and quality, which give the Western forwarders standards of sale, and the foreign buyer gauges of purchase and protection, instead of sales and purchases by the varying mediums of samples.

These views merited and engaged the attention of the Produce Exchange, and a committee of your body was appointed to discuss plans with the representatives of the railroad companies, and during five or more joint conferences, extending over a period of four months, the claim that the carriers should pay the delivering elevator was at no time referred to by any member of the Committee of the Produce Exchange, directly or remotely. The plan ultimately agreed to be reported by that committee to the Exchange for its adoption, and by railroad officers to their executives for approval, embodied the following concessions or changes from former usage by each party, to which your attention is invited:

By the Produce Exchange:

1. The appointment of inspectors, to be paid by a charge on the grain, as at other cities, in lieu of former sales by samples at the Exchange.

This was in no sense a concession to carriers, but was and is demanded by every wise consideration for the grain interests of New-York, and should have been done long since by the Produce Exchange, as New-York is now the only one of the four seaboard cities where it is not done.

2. Making the minimum quantity for one delivery 4,000 bushels, or ten cars, instead of 2,000, or five cars, as formerly.

By the railways:

1. The payment for warehouse certificates, blanks, and forms.

2. Covering the marine risks upon grain for ten days while afloat—a partially new concession.

3. Guaranteeing weights from the Hudson River termini of the roads to delivery, involving a superintendent at each delivery—a new and important risk and expense, which will alone very much more than counterbalance the improved speed and economies of deliveries at their termini.

4. Allowing four days' free storage in boats for sales and deliveries, instead of three days as heretofore.

5. Allowing three days for free deliveries alongside ship or warehouse, instead of two as formerly.

6. Making the storage rate one-eighth of one cent per bushel per day after four days, which will vary from $4 to $8 per boat per day, depending upon the quantity of grain such boat contains, instead of the previous uniform charges of $10 and $6 per boat per day, demurrage.

7. The agreed rules to apply to all lots, large or small.

This comparison proposes that the grain incurs but one new expense, and that for its inspection, precisely as at other cities; while the railways grant ampler facilities and time for deliveries, incur new risks and expenses, and reduce the aggregate of former charges. That we gain time or save money in the speedier movements of cars has no bearing upon the discussion, for it is a duty of carriers to quicken deliveries, and a duty of consignees to their carriers and their correspondents to expedite unloading, in order to hasten their returns of sales.

We now invite a comparison of the proposed duties of the railways at New-York under the plan as at first agreed upon, and, as stated above, with the concessions of the carriers to the grain trade at rival cities.

The New-York lines first propose and agree, under the grading system, and without charge over their customary rates, to unload all grain from cars; lighter it to deliveries in this port; cover marine risks ten days; guarantee quantities unloaded from cars, and allow four days free boat storage.

Our rival cities and carriers adhere to the following rules:

At Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, if grain is not unloaded from the cars, by or at the cost of the consignees within forty-eight hours after arrival, it is arbitrarily sent to elevators and there unloaded for account of whom it may concern, incurring fixed charges therefor, varying from one and one-fourth cents to one and three-fourth cents per bushel—always added to and never included in the rates of freight—if in elevators but one day, although it may remain more.

At rival cities the railways or their elevators become responsible as warehousemen for quantities only when grain is unloaded from the cars. We propose to do the same in New-York. At none of those cities is the cost of unloading or final delivery to vessels or consignees covered by the rates of transportation or paid by the railways, directly or indirectly, as the Produce Exchange now demands it shall be at New-York. At none of them is the grain insured by the carriers for ten days, as it is here, in boats or in their elevators. At none of them is it floated, either free or otherwise, for any length of time, by the carriers about their harbors as consignees may direct, as is conceded by the railways at this City. At none of them are weights guaranteed after leaving their warehouses to pass through the hands of third parties whom they cannot influence or control, and at none of them is so much time allowed for free deliveries as is yielded here.

To follow the precedents, therefore, of Baltimore at Locust Point, Philadelphia at Greenwich Point or Washington street, and Boston at East Boston, the railways terminating at New-York would deliver grain only at the shore lines of their respective terminal stations on the Hudson River, and require consignees to send their boats there to receive, remove, float and deliver it at their own risk and expense.

The essence of these comparisons, then, is this:

The western forwarder, via any other of the Atlantic cities, must pay delivery charges, added to his freights, of one and one-fourth to one and three-fourths cents per bushel, and at New-York but three-fourths of one cent per bushel; the difference being an *outgo* to the New-York railways which constitutes an *income* to carriers to other cities.

The answer that we should provide elevators, desirable as they are, is irrelevant for two reasons: First, that we provide storage and delivering boats as substitutes, and second, if the Produce Exchange refuses to adopt improved systems, which will attract trade to the City, without increasing its expenses, how much more may they be expected to resist elevators, which must charge still more over rates of transportation as at the other cities, to justify their erection.

We therefore invite criticism of the assertion that, at no city of the world do rail carriers do so much, at so great an expense in receiving, handling, or delivering any class of freights free of charge, as do the railways terminating at New-York for the grain trade of this City.

Notwithstanding these facts and comparisons of facilities and expense, the Produce Exchange now demands that we pay in addition thereto the costs of elevating and delivering grain from our lighters through elevators designated by the buyer or shipper, by including the costs therefor in the rates of transportation, or otherwise.

This the railway companies have declined, for reasons as follows:

1. The grain pays for loading from elevators at all Western cities, and for delivering through elevators at all other Eastern cities, specific charges, not included in rates of transportation.

2. The expenses and risks to the railways for the delivery of grain are already larger in the aggregate than of flour, pork, or cotton, and it will be unjust to those and like classes of trade seeking delivery facilities at New-York.

3. The railway companies make one transfer delivery from cars to boats on the Hudson River, and weigh the grain at the same time. We claim it is the duty of the consignees, particularly if the railways guarantee weights, to pay the cost of ascertaining and proving at points of delivery if those weights are correct or not.

4. Because while requiring the railways to pay the cost of elevating delivery, the consignee retains the selection of the storage elevator, and the buyer the elevator to weigh his own grain, in which they are generally interested, and require the railways to make use of such as they may designate, whether acceptable or economical to the railways or not.

5. Because the railways have not borne the charge, nor been asked to do so, either by New-York consignees or Western forwarders, for six years, and it is not therefore an innovation.

6. Because there is no more reason for including proper charges against property in the rates of transportation, to simplify sales accounts, than to cover the numerous charges of commission merchants in the same way, merely to save items of expense.

7. Because to include the charge increases our rates against competing cities to cover an expense which does not belong to us, or if that is not the result, the reverse will follow, of making rates as they are now after burdening the carriers with an unjust outlay.

8. Because the through rates eastward are all made by Western lines, which are not asked to include such charges in their rates to other seaboard cities, as shown above, have no interests with New-York as against rival ports, and therefore justly decline to include them at New-York, or commence the system anywhere.

9. The same Western companies decline to share the charge, if paid by the trunk lines in any other form, as they do not share it at other points, and the grain pays for loading cars at their starting points, in which they do not ask us to participate.

10. In addition to lighterage cost, guarantees of weight, free storage, &c., all the proposed expenses will, therefore, fall upon the trunk lines.

11. If there is no objection to advancing rates to cover this item of charge, as proposed by your Exchange, the railroad companies ask what valid objection can be urged against permitting the two charges of rail transportation and elevation to stand as they are, the result being precisely the same to every party interested. Either the advocates of this demand do not believe the proposed charge will long be added to the rates, and that it will become an ultimate fixed expense upon the carriers at former rates, or if they are entirely willing it should be added to the rates, how—when the Railway Companies decline to accede to it because precisely the same result can be accomplished in a way now in use, justified by custom, and practiced at every other American seaport—can they justify, for so trivial a pretext, the abandonment of a great plan, thoroughly matured and approved by the best minds of the Produce Exchange, demanded as agreed to by enterprise, competition, and the best interests of forwarders, receivers, and carriers in this City.

In response to the anonymous argument that because the proposed plan of grading will save the railways great expense in assorting and delivering cars, as well as expediting their return, they should therefore accede to the present claim, we state that while we question the right to burden us with new expenses for economies effected, we dissent from such a conclusion as erroneous; but admitting it for the argument, the present system may as well continue if any advantages we gain by any new or improved systems are to be promptly neutralized by new and inadmissible demands of the Produce Exchange or its receivers.

I now beg to refer to the discussion regarding the free deliveries of quantities less than five cars.

A large part of the delay to the 900 cars, which the minority report states were detained in the yard of one of the companies, was caused by small lots, which always retard the movement and delivery of the general traffic, by the necessity for extra switching at terminal stations, because consignees desired them held for some purpose, or expedited for some other, or the desire of forwarders or receivers that they should be put with other lots or kept distinct and delivered alone. Added to the additional expense and delays thus caused to the daily and aggregate traffic and itself at our yards and stations, small lots also cost more for delivery, as boats require to be divided into bulkheads to keep them distinct, and the delays to boats are much greater, because consignees demand the same time and terms of delivery for one as for twelve cars, and generally require special deliveries at irregular points. For these reasons the greater the aggregate of small lots the greater the outlay and hindrance to other traffic. These causes, and the mercantile law of wholesale trade, induced the companies terminating at New-York to make an order some years ago limiting deliveries to five or more cars, but it had fallen into disuse about a year since. Prior to the first meeting with your first committee to discuss the grading system it was proposed to revive and adhere to the rule, but it was afterward thought best to wait the determination of the pending questions, which would remove the entire difficulty more effectually and pleasantly for all. The Produce Exchange having declined to concur in the recommendations of its first committee, the railroad companies renewed the order, in no spirit of retaliation, and for the good reasons cited, at a season when much the largest part of the grain arriving was in large lots from lake, and it was believed the rule would inconvenience the trade but little. That this rule has not apparently diverted trade from New-York is shown by the fact that the decrease of grain receipts elsewhere is as marked as at New-York.

Referring more particularly to the recent minority report, I note the arguments in their order.

The railways terminating at New-York can not be asked to deliver less than five carloads and incur increased expenses, because far West connecting lines cannot supply five cars at a time in busy seasons, which quantity the delivering company stands ready to receive, forward, and deliver, or become responsible for its failures to do either or all.

We desire to encourage small as well as large lots, when they do not burden us with excessive and unnecessary expense and delays, and therefore stand ready to adopt a plan which relieves us and places all-sized lots upon a like improved footing of receipt delivery and expense. That plan having been defeated by the action of your Exchange, how can the railways be held accountable for the diversion of such trade elsewhere?

I note the allusions to lesser rates to rival cities, and, so far as the charges that export bounties are paid at Boston and Philadelphia, sympathize entirely with the comparison; but it has always been alleged that those concessions were demanded because of free lighterage deliveries at New-York.

Beyond that point the averment that the rates are less to Philadelphia and Baltimore than to New-York is true only so far as all-rail is concerned, particularly from the South-west; but with the lake connections of the trunk lines, which supply over one-half the grain which reaches New-York via their routes, and which the minority report ignores, the statement is incorrect. For instance, the lowest rate by rail from Chicago to Baltimore, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is thirty-five cents per 100 pounds, equivalent to twenty-one cents per bushel on wheat, to which is to be added the invariable elevator charge at that point, of one and three-fourths cents per bushel, weights not guaranteed, while grain has been all Summer delivered from Chicago to New-York by steam, on the lake and rail, covering insurance, and quantities guaranteed by the lake lines, and delivered alongside at New-York, at from sixteen to twenty cents per bushel. The same comparison holds true at Philadelphia by rail, and much more in favor of New-York by sail and rail. Baltimore has no lake connection with its Locust Point elevators; but the lake rates from all points on the lakes to Philadelphia and New-York are generally the same, and to Boston more; and in such cases the Philadelphia elevator charge, added to the rates, and the fact that no export bounty is paid at Philadelphia on lake grain, make the gross charges between the forwarder and receiver via Philadelphia more than via New-York.

This business covers a large majority of the through grain receipts during the past year, and we point to the astonishingly-low rates which the majority committee show have been given from Buffalo to New-York during the past season, which are lower than those given any rival city for greater distances, to disprove the statement that we are permitting the grain trade to be diverted. We also point to the fact that those low rates include lighterage, and ask upon what principle, when we are, and have been, transporting grain at less rates per ton per mile to New-York than any competing lines give to rival seaports, and at rates which deliver the majority of our grain at New-York at as low or lower gross cost than the same grain can be laid down at contesting cities, can we be asked to incur still greater expenses, which are not included anywhere else, and include in our very low rates charges which the rates to other cities never include?

So far as lesser rail distances are concerned, Philadelphia and Baltimore are entitled to fair differences in rates, and the concession proposed by the minority report will not divert or restore to New-York any traffic whatever, for such allowances at New-York will be promptly followed by like concessions at Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the pressing demands of the large owners of those lines resident at those points, as instanced in the export drawbacks paid at Philadelphia and Boston because of New-York free lighterage. Then the former and existing differences will be re-established, and precisely the present grounds of complaint will be reopened and reurged.

In reference to the question of the legal obligations to unload boats, the reply is simple and direct. The railways terminating at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore make deliveries and terminate the undertakings of their bills of lading at their water lines, and while assuming no risk, except as warehousemen thereafter, charge large rates for all subsequent services. In the same view the lines terminating at New-York waters can legally and properly unload the grain, and tender their deliveries at the New-York shore ends of their tracks, and this they will do if preferred, but to claim that the gratuitous performance of a subsequent lighterage compels another handling and delivery at a point to be chosen by the consignee, say at Staten Island or Erie Basin, through floating elevators is in no sense within the control of the railway, is not warranted by custom or demanded by law.

The discussion as to what the New-York companies may compel their Western connections to do is irrelevant. A combination of all the merchants of New-York, wielding more capital than that of the three trunk railways combined, to compel concession to obnoxious, onerous, and unusual charges at this City, would force trade promptly and justly to other cities, as their refusal to adopt the grading system is doing at this moment, and a similar combination on the part of the New-York roads against their connections to compel them to pay unjust charges, would interest every Western railroad to do what they and we now avoid, and the very thing the minority so deprecates, viz.: arbitrarily send their trade to other seaports whose railways and Produce Exchanges do not ask them to bear such burdens.

We thus brief the issue:

All rival cities have perfected systems of grades and inspection upon rail grain.

New-York has not, but clearly should have.

Other cities take grain in any quantities at uniform charges.

For good reasons cited New-York favors large lots.

The terminal rail warehouse facilities of contesting cities exceed ours.

For these reasons large and small grain trade was being diverted to watchful rival seaports.

The joint harmonious action of carriers and your Exchange, therefore, became important, and two committees upon your part have met our officers, and agreed—the first time unanimously—the last with but one dissenter; and the dissenting report has been sustained by your body upon the single point that the railways decline to assume three-fourths of one cent per bushel delivery elevation. To concede our view would secure the great benefits ably stated in both reports; but you ask why you should. We answer: this charge we do not now bear—have not borne it for six years; it is not borne by the carriers to other seaports—the charge is but one-half like charges at those cities; we bear the other half from less average grain rates per mile than their carriers receive; everything we ask or propose improves the deliveries; enables small lots to be delivered with large at like cost; attracts traffic; adds additional expenses to the railways, but none to the grain over past and present usage; it is demanded by the West, and our own rail and City interests, and is just to all.

We stand ready to use the new system at increased guarantees, risks, and expenses to the carrier, and therefore less in the aggregate to the grain. We simply ask the grain to bear less expenses than customary elsewhere, which, if we disagree, it must in any case continue to bear, which it has borne here for years, and which are less added to the freight rates than at any other city for like services. Your Exchange having so far declined our proposals—if expenses are added to small lots, foreign trade diverted, the West dissatisfied, co-operation withheld, feeling engendered, and unjust impressions founded, we leave the public, members of your Exchange, and our forwarders in possession of the foregoing facts to determine by whom those results are caused, and the adoption of the wisely-agreed plans postponed or defeated. I have the honor to be, Sir, sincerely yours,

G. R. BLANCHARD.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE CHINA AND EARTHENWARE TRADE—THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE—THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COUNTERFEIT BONDS—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CANARD.

Representatives of the china and earthenware trade held a meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of taking action toward co-operation with other branches of business in procuring a revision of the Tariff laws. Mr. P. V. Leonard presided, and Mr. W. B. Maddock acted as Secretary. Mr. John Austin Stevens made a brief address, in which he claimed that Customs duties should as far as possible be made specific. He urged upon merchants the great importance of thorough harmony between manufacturers and importers, so that they might go before Congress with propositions in which all were agreed. After an address from the Chairman, in which he urged the vital importance of having the revenue laws simplified, the following committees were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting:

Committee on China—F. H. Bawo, of the firm of Bawo & Dotter; Charles Althof, of the firm of Althof, Bergman & Co.; Charles Vagt, of the firm of Charles Vagt & Co.; O. A. Gager, of the firm of Charles Field, Haviland & Co.; R. H. Leonard, of the firm of Klingenberg & Leonard.

Committee on Earthenware—John Burgess, of the firm of Burgess & Goddard; Thomas Maddock, of the firm of Thomas Maddock & Bro.; James Farmiloe, of the firm of James Farmiloe; Thomas Willets, of the firm of E. & J. Willets; Robert Haydock, of the firm of Robert Haydock & Bro.

Committee on Glass—J. Kittel, of the firm of Kittel & Co.; C. F. A. Hinrichs, of the firm of C. F. A. Hinrichs; J. M. Young, of the firm of J. M. Young & Co.; John Wygand, of the firm of John Wygand; R. H. Leonard, of the firm of Klingenberg & Leonard.

At a special meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to represent the Exchange at the approaching convention of the National Cheap Transportation Association, which will assemble at Richmond, Va., Dec. 1: A. S. Doty, C. S. Brown, A. H. Turner, W. Winsor, Dewitt C. Stanford, M. Folsom, W. Belt, John A. Smith, S. W. Hoyt, John S. Martin.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have issued a circular in relation to counterfeit bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railway, which reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1874.

In consequence of the appearance of counterfeits of the following described bonds, this committee direct that the deliveries of Chicago and North-western Railway first mortgage seven per cent. coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1859, payable Aug. 1, 1885, shall be bonds registered in a name, and not to bearer, as heretofore. Genuine bonds can be registered at the office of the company. The following are the numbers of spurious bonds as far as has been discovered:

Nos. 2,214, 2,334, 2,442, 2,668, 2,729, 2,245, 2,346, 2,547, 2,684, 2,786, 2,260, 2,403, 2,657, 2,690, 2,788.

EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

A morning paper yesterday endeavored to exploit a small sensation in connection with the transfer of some Custom-house officers from one sphere of duty to another, stating that the change was made in consequence of an investigation ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury into the conduct of the officers in question. The fact is that no investigation has been ordered, and that the change in question was made in accordance with the ordinary routine of the department. It was also stated in the veracious story that Collector Arthur had hurriedly departed for Washington on Monday. This, too, was untrue, as the Collector has not been out of town during the week.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen yesterday gathered at the Woman's Hospital, corner of Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, to commemorate with appropriate exercises the nineteenth anniversary of that institution. The proceedings were opened at about 2 o'clock with a prayer by Rev. H. C. Potter. He was followed by Mr. J. W. Beekman, President of the Board of Governors, who made an interesting introductory address, speaking of the general prosperity of the institution. The Treasurer's report of the Board of Lady Supervisors was then read by Mrs. William M. Bliss. The report gives $25,859 88 as the total receipts, and $25,335 79 as the total expenditures, leaving a cash balance on Nov. 1, 1874, of $524 09. The report from the Board of Lady Supervisors was next read by Mrs. Jonathan Edwards. It gave many important facts and particulars relative to the general management and condition of the hospital. Mrs. J. J. Astor, who is well known for the frequency and excellent judgment of her charities, has, by a beneficent gift, endowed in perpetuity another free bed, thus making five beds endowed in this institution. The wards of the hospital have been all thoroughly cleansed and painted, thus adding to the general healthfulness of the building. Religious services have been regularly carried on by clergymen of the different denominations, and bedside visits have been frequently made by Rev. M. Rushton. Mrs. David Lance, for many years its presiding officer, has resigned her position upon the Board of Lady Supervisors on account of her ill-health. The medical report, read by Dr. Thomas, Secretary of the medical board, was in the main very favorable. Dr. C. R. Agnew next delivered the medical address. He was followed by Rev. H. C. Potter, who spoke in praise of the doctrine of "Sex in Education," and advocated the necessity of a system of lectures to and for women on their self-preservation. He concluded by remarking that he hoped that the day was not far distant when women would walk hand in hand with men in every path of human benefaction and advancement. J. Marion Sims, M.D., to whom is largely due the credit for the foundation of this institution, also made an interesting address, after which a benediction by Rev. J. O. Murray brought the exercises to a close. This institution, the only one of its kind in America, has for nineteen years been doing a work which deserves the recognition and should receive the support of the whole community. From its foundation its management has been characterized by discriminating judgment, thoroughness, and unceasing care for the general comfort and needs of its inmates. The proof of its prosperity and the general confidence in its government may be found in the fact that a new building, the Baldwin Pavilion, is now in process of construction, and will, on its completion, be added to the building already in operation, to accommodate the continually increasing number of applications for admission. The great value of this institution is, perhaps, not even yet fully understood or appreciated. To women of limited means it affords, at the moderate charge of $15 a week, medical and surgical treatment that cannot be equaled in London or Paris. Women with less means receive the same care, attention, and benefits, at prices ranging from $6 to $10 a week. For the laboring poor large wards are provided with rows of beds, their patients receiving surgeons' care and attention without money and without price. In view of the great and beneficent work of this hospital, its lady managers may be justified in proudly styling it "pre-eminently a woman's work among women."

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MORE CHANGES MADE IN THE ESTIMATES—PROTRACTED SESSION YESTERDAY—STRANGE SPEECHES AND UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER—"A POOR-HOUSE FOR THE TAX-PAYERS."

The Board of Aldermen resumed the consideration of the provisional estimates yesterday. During the session, which lasted three hours and a half, scores of resolutions and amendments were disposed of, and scenes of uproarious mirth and laughter succeeded each other, making the legislation apparently as pleasant as the intercourse of a genial party. Tax Commissioner Wheeler and Mr. William H. Neilson, of the Board of Education, were present. Alderman Billings was called to the chair.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the estimates, beginning with the Park Department. When he had reached the item "Music, $6,000," Alderman Cooper moved that it be stricken out, but his motion was lost.

Alderman McCafferty moved to make the item for salaries under the head of "Health Department" $85,000, instead of $140,000, as allowed by the Board of Apportionment. The motion was lost.

Alderman Cooper moved to make it $100,000.

Alderman McCafferty asked if the board had given the matter due consideration. If they had, he believed they would agree with him that $85,000 was amply-sufficient to pay the salaries of the Health Board.

Alderman Monheimer agreed with his colleague. He said that there were many frauds perpetrated in the Health Department. He would tell them a plain fact. The Health Board had removed good men from office, and actually gave their places to others who lived in houses of ill repute. Was the Board of Aldermen anxious or prepared to sustain such men? He thought not. As to what he had said he was ready to prove it.

Alderman Cooper requested the board, before passing upon the question, to remember that the rate of taxation for 1875 will be 3.25 per cent., and, unless they were careful, the rate would be four per cent. in 1876. And yet property was down and business was not good. They talked of increasing salaries, but if they cut down those of every man fifty per cent. they would not get ten resignations. [Laughter.]

Alderman McCafferty said a large portion of the duty of the Health Department was performed by the Police Department, who supplied them with sanitary inspectors. They would have to cut down the estimate in some places. The proposition to give $100,000 for salaries was wrong, because even $70,000 was enough.

Alderman Koch—There are more sinecures now than ever in the Health Department. [Laughter.] They go about to the tax-payers and they make them pay what they like. But they're killing the cow where they get the milk from. [Laughter.] I guess they're all sinecures.

Alderman Morris said the Health Board had cut down their estimate about $12,000.

Alderman Monheimer thought that did not prove anything.

Alderman Falconer desired to state that the Commissioners of Health were men of high character and standing, and he did not believe they would make such appointments as were referred to by Mr. Monheimer if they knew of the facts.

Alderman Monheimer replied that he had notified them of the fact, but they paid no attention to it.

Alderman Falconer—I don't understand how that can be.

Alderman Monheimer—Well, I will take you to the houses, Sir. [Loud laughter.]

Alderman Koch—I think the health men are too high, and they ought to come down and not take so much money out of the tax-payers for sinecures. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cooper's motion to make the amount $100,000 was lost by a vote of 6 to 6.

Alderman Monheimer moved to insert $90,000 for salaries. Lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

Alderman McCafferty submitted a resolution making the amount $75,000, and, at his request, a report made some time ago by the Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places, was read. It stated, in substance, that the amount asked by the Health Department was unnecessary.

Alderman Kehr—Will our action on these estimates be final? I should like to have this question answered before we proceed further. Last year we made changes in the budget, but when the Board of Apportionment met it paid no respect to us whatever. [Laughter.] All they did was to put back the estimates to what they were before. [Laughter.] Now if the Board of Apportionment don't respect our recommendations all that we are doing here is only a farce. I desire to be excused from voting under such circumstances.

Alderman Morris—We have annexed a large territory of many miles, and the Board of Health will have to extend its operations there.

Alderman Kehr—I believe that we have got more sick every day since we took in the new territory. [Laughter.]

Alderman Koch—And we're getting sicker and sicker all the time. [Laughter.] And by and by, the tax-payers will die of officials. [Uproarious laughter and merriment.]

The motion to insert $75,000 for salaries was lost.

Alderman McCafferty moved that the item "removing night-soil" in the estimate of the Police Department be reduced from $40,000 to $30,000. He said the work could be done for the latter sum. The motion was lost.

A resolution of Alderman Flanagan, to insert an additional sum of $48,000 for "salaries of patrolmen," was also lost. The board, however, passed the following additional sums for the Police Department: Clerks and deputies, $10,260; supplies, $10,000.

Alderman Koch groaned audibly while these inoperative advances were made. Then he rose and said rapidly, "I am sorry the board don't build poorhouses for the tax-payers at once." [Laughter.]

Motions to insert $100,000 additional for removing snow and ice, and $43,000 for removing dirt and ashes, were made by Alderman Flanagan and were lost.

A motion to increase the item for Bureau of "Chief of Department Pay Roll," in the Fire Department estimate, was made by Alderman Morris and carried.

Alderman Monheimer moved that the sum of $186,500 be added to the item in the estimate of the Board of Education for "salaries of teachers," &c. He explained the fact that the amount would only restore the estimate to what it was when presented to the Board of Apportionment.

Alderman McCafferty said he objected to the item in the estimate in which provision was made for the maintenance of a nautical school. The item was grouped with a number of others, and he supposed, although the amount was not specifically stated, that the school would cost $50,000. They might as well vote to give batteries of artillery to boys as to give them the education provided at Annapolis. No friend of education should press such a thing. They were going too far, and the people would not stand it.

Mr. William H. Neilson, the President of the Board of Education, here made an interesting statement respecting the estimate, at the request of the Board. He said he was aware that the powers of the Aldermen were not conclusive—their advice only was asked by the charter. Still, the Board of Education could hardly go to the Board of Apportionment and ask them to make changes in the estimate, unless fortified by the approval of the Board of Aldermen. As to the salaries of teachers, he would say, in behalf of the Board, that they were unwilling to reduce them, as they were merely reasonable. The day of cheap instructors had gone by. Persons trained and of good standing were necessary, and in return for their salaries they were expected to apply themselves indefatigably to the great work in which they were engaged. If the amount was reduced the board he represented would be compelled to reduce the salaries of teachers seven per cent. The question was, whether the Board of Aldermen was ready to advise the Board of Apportionment to drive the Board of Education into that position? Mr. Neilson then referred to the item for a nautical school, and said it was authorized by law, and had for its object the training of boys for our merchant marine.

Alderman Monheimer inquired what proportion of school teachers were male?

Mr. Neilson replied that the proportion was ten per cent. He then referred to the large amount of work which would be thrown upon the board by the Compulsory Education bill, and the necessity of looking after idle truants.

The resolution to add $186,000 for salaries was subsequently adopted.

A long debate upon the question of maintaining the nautical school followed. Aldermen McCafferty, Monheimer, Cooper, Ottendorfer, and others spoke against retaining the item, and it was finally stricken out.

The Clerk now read the estimates for reformatories, charitable institutions, etc. They commenced with the "Asylum for Idiots," and the announcement elicited a burst of laughter. The Aldermen looked at each other mirthfully, and some members proposed to increase the amount for the asylum. The amount was increased from [illegible] to $275.

Alderman Koch submitted a long paper complaining about the high taxes, the extravagance of the Government, and the want of business and of work. It was full of "whereases" and "resolves."

Alderman Morris moved to strike out all except the "whereases" and "resolves," and the motion was carried amid shouts of laughter.

Alderman Flanagan moved to insert $25,000, instead of $15,000, for salaries of clerks of the board. It was adopted. The revision was then completed, and the budget was approved.

A communication was received from the Park Department, stating that no provision had been made for the meteorological observatory for which $20,000 was asked. The communication was placed on file.

The board then adjourned until Dec. 3. The net increase made in the estimates is $207,730.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Virginia City, Nevada, about 10 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 12.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. Con...c.	88	2000 Union Pacific...	36⅛
100 West. Union	80⅜	400 do. s3.	36
700 do.	80¼	800 do. b3.	36⅛
800 do.	80⅜	500 do. b3.	36¼
100 do. s3.	80¼	500 do.	36¼
100 do. b3.	80⅜	600 do.	36⅛
700 do.	80¼	1000 St. Paul	37
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	101¾	400 do. s3.	36⅞
25 do.	101⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.	56¾
1300 Pacific Mail	45	1600 Lake Shore	80⅝
1600 do.	44⅞	1100 do.	80¾
3500 do.	44¾	2100 do. s3.	80¾
100 do. b3.	44¾	400 do. c.	80¾
500 do. s3.	44⅝	100 do. s3.	80⅝
800 do. b3.	44¾	300 North-west	42
1100 do.	44⅝	400 do. c.	42⅛
300 do. s3.	44½	200 do. c.	42
100 Erie Railway	28¾	200 do. s3.	42
500 do.	28⅝	400 do.	42⅛
200 do.	28¾	100 do. b3.	42¼
300 do. b3.	28⅝	400 do. s3.	42⅛
200 do.	28¾	200 do.	42⅛
100 do.	28⅝	500 do.	42¼
300 do.	28¾	200 do. s3.	42⅛
600 Rock Island	100⅜	600 do. s3.	42
100 do.	100¼	300 do. b3.	42
100 do.	100⅜	500 Tol. & Wab. s3.	32
1800 Ohio & Miss.	31⅞	100 do. s3.	31⅞
300 do. b3.	32	400 do.	31¾
500 do.	32	400 do.	31⅞
800 do.	32⅛	100 do.	32
1000 do.	32¼	50 do.	32⅛
100 do. s3.	32⅛	300 do.	31⅞
400 do.	32⅛	500 do. b3.	32
800 do. b3.	32¼	500 do.	32
100 do.	32⅛	1200 do.	31⅞
800 do.	32¼	600 do.	32
200 do.	32⅛	300 do. b3.	32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅛	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	118½
$9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	115	6,000 do. 12.	118¼
1,000 do. 12.	114⅞	30,000 do. b. c.	118⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅜	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	118
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112⅝
1,000 do.	117⅞	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112½	10,000 do. b. c.	118¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, Currency 12.	118¾	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 12.	118⅜
		10,000 do.	118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.	95¼	100 Mar. L. & M. b60.	5¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s N. S.	55½	71 N.Y.C.&H. b. c.	101⅞
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	23¼	50 N. J. Cent. b. c.	107⅜
3,000 N. J. C. Con.	103½	1600 West. Un. b. c.	80⅛
7,000 do. b. c.	103½	200 do. c.	80⅛
1,000 M.&St.P.Ss1st.	108	100 do. b3.	80¼
1,000 C.&N. W.In.B.	94¾	2300 do.	80¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.	85	100 do. c.	80¼
		40 Mor. & Es. b. c.	98⅜
1,000 Ia. Mid. 1st 8s.	81	119 do.	98¼
5,000 Erie 3d.	100	300 Erie b. c. s3.	28⅝
3,000 Mich. So. 2d.	99½	100 do. s10.	28½
19,000 L. Sh. 2d C. C.	95	500 do.	28⅝
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	100	700 do.	28⅝
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	97½	200 do.	28¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	100	1400 L.S.&M.S. b. c. s3.	80⅝
10,000 T. & W. 2d. b. c.	73	1000 do.	80⅝
5,000 C. & R.I. & Pac. 7s. b. c.	108	1100 do. b3.	80¾
		400 do.	80¾
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	95⅞	100 do. s10.	80¾
10,000 do.	95¾	1700 do.	80⅞
15,000 Union Pac. 1st.	90½	400 Ch. & N. W. b. c.	41¾
2,000 do.	90⅝	400 do.	41⅞
5,000 Un. P. 7s L. G.	88¼	500 do.	41¾
15,000 do.	88⅜	300 do.	41⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	76¼	600 do.	41¾
6,000 do.	76⅜	100 do. b3.	41⅞
1,000 P.F.W.&C. 1st.	110½	300 do.	41⅞
1,000 P.Ft.W.&C. 3d.	98	500 do.	42
1,000 Har. 1st 7s C.	108	100 do. b3.	42⅛
3,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	69¾	100 do. b5.	42⅛
5,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d.	24½	200 do.	42
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	102½	200 do.	59½
2,000 do.	102⅝	200 do. b3.	59½
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.	99½	200 do.	59¾
20,000 do.	100	100 Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	36⅛
8,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Western Div.	71	2800 do.	36
		900 do. s3.	36
3,000 do.	71½	2200 do.	36
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	74	100 do. s3.	35⅞
		400 do. s3.	36
1,000 do. b. c.	73¾	1200 do.	36
5,000 Tol. & W. C. C.	59	1500 do. b3.	36⅛
2,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st.	89¾	2800 do.	36⅛
10,000 L. & N. C., '98.	86	1200 do.	36¼
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	108	100 C.&R.I. b. c. b3.	100¼
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coupon on	50½	300 do.	100¼
		100 do.	100⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.	111¼	500 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36¾
23 Cen. Nat. Bank	100¼	300 do.	36⅝
5 Fourth N. Bank	99½	1000 do. b3.	36⅝
17 Bank of Repub.	104½	300 do.	36⅝
10 D. & H. Canal b3.	116	700 do.	36¾
200 Sp. M. Coal b. c.	75	600 do.	36⅝
200 U. S. Express	64¾	1000 do.	36⅞
100 do. b. c.	64	500 do. s3.	36¾
10 Adams Ex. b. c.	119½	100 C., M. & St. P. P. b. c.	56¼
100 Quicksil. Pf. b. c.	39	200 do.	56½
100 Quicksil. Min. Co.	32¼	10 Alb. & Susq. b. c.	98½
100 do.	32⅛	200 T., W. & W. b. c.	31⅞
100 do. b. c.	32⅛	100 do.	31¾
200 Pac. Mail b. c.	44⅝	100 do. b3.	31⅞
100 do.	44⅝	100 do.	31⅞
200 do. s3.	44½	900 do. b3.	32
300 do.	44½	500 do.	32
800 do.	44⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	25½
900 do. s3.	44¼	300 do.	26
900 do.	44¼	200 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	34⅝
2900 do.	44⅛	100 do.	34¾
1000 do. b3.	44⅛	100 do.	34½
600 do.	44⅛	8 Ch., B. & Q. b. c.	103¾
200 do.	44	10 P., Ft.W.&C.G. b. c.	94½
200 do. b3.	44⅛	125 Del., L. & W. b. c.	109½
600 do. s3.	44	100 At. & P. Pf. b. c.	16
100 do. s30.	43⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	32⅛
1300 do.	44	500 do. b3.	32¼
100 do.	43⅞	600 do.	32¼
200 do. b3.	44	200 do.	32⅛
600 do.	44⅛	300 do.	32
1300 do.	44¼	600 do.	32
1700 do.	44⅛	600 do. b3.	32⅛
300 do.	44½	1100 do. b3.	32¼
300 do.	44⅛	1000 do.	32¼
200 do.	44⅜	300 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	9½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Georgia 7s. n.	90½	100 Lake Shore s5.	80⅞
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	90⅝	500 do. s5.	80⅞
10 U. S. Express	65	800 do. b3.	81
100 West. Union b3.	80⅜	300 do. s3.	80⅞
100 do. s3.	80¼	1000 do. c.	80⅞
500 do.	80¼	1500 do.	80⅞
200 Erie Railway	28⅞	1000 do. s3.	80⅞
100 do. b3.	28¾	100 do. s4.	80¾
300 Pacific Mail b3.	44½	700 do. s3.	80¾
100 do.	44½	200 do. b3.	80¾
100 do. s3.	44⅜	400 North-western	42
1500 do.	44⅜	200 do.	41⅞
100 Rock Island	100⅜	500 Tol. & Wab. s3.	31⅞
200 Un. Pacific s3.	36⅛	300 do.	31⅞
200 do. c.	36⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. b3.	32⅜
100 do. s3.	36	1500 do.	32⅛
100 do.	36	200 do.	32⅜
100 St. Paul	36¾	400 do. s3.	32¼
100 N. J. Southern	3		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, C., '81.	119½	$3,000 U. S. 10-40, C.	113¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s, Con.	57½	8 American Ex.	64⅜
4,000 H. 1st, 7s, R. b. c.	108	9 do.	64
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	100	1500 L.S.&M.So. b. c. s3	80⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	111½	2700 do.	80⅝
3,000 E.T.V. & G. 1st.	89½	3900 do. s3.	80½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	90¾	500 do. s3.	80⅜
5,000 Un. P. & F. b. c.	76⅜	5600 do.	80½
5,000 do.	76½	300 do. s3.	80½
8,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	74	500 do. b3.	80⅝
		600 do.	80⅝
1,000 L. S. C. 2d, C.	95	500 do. s3.	80⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. C. coup. G. bds.	85	500 C. & N. West. b. c.	41¾
		1600 do.	41⅝
1,000 M. C. 8s, S. F.	112	1000 do.	41½
5,000 C.P. G. bds. b. c.	96	1100 do.	41⅝
35 Fourth Nat. Bk.	98⅝	300 do. s3.	41⅝
100 Amer. D. Tel. b. c.	39	100 do. b3.	41¾
100 West. Un. b. c. s3.	80¼	100 do.	41¾
800 do.	80¼	250 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59½
1700 do. s3.	80	100 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.	100⅛
100 do.	80¼	300 do.	100
100 S. M. Coal b. c.	75	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36⅝
100 C. C. of Md. b. c.	47	600 do.	36¾
100 U. S. Express	64⅝	100 do. b3.	36¾
100 do.	65	200 T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	31⅝
200 Pac. Mail b. c.	44⅜	500 do.	31⅝
100 do. b3.	44⅜	300 do.	31½
100 do. s10.	44¼	500 do.	31⅝
1000 do.	44¼	10 do.	32
200 do. c.	44¼	200 do.	31¾
200 do.	44⅜	100 D., L. & W. b. c.	109½
300 Quick. Min. b. c.	32½	100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	32¼
20 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101⅞	400 do.	32⅛
100 do.	101⅝	1000 do.	32
100 Erie Rail b. c. s3.	28⅝	1100 do. b3.	32
100 do.	28¾	12 N.Y., N.H.&H. b. c.	138½
1000 do.	28⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	26
1700 Un. Pac.	35⅞	200 M. & C. 1st, Pf. b. c.	16
500 do. s3.	35⅞	100 C., C. & I.C. b. c. s3.	9½
800 do. s3.	35⅜	200 do.	9½
300 do.	35⅞	200 do.	9¼
1000 do. b3.	36	5 do.	9¾
500 do. s3.	35⅞		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 Reg. 5s, '81.	112½	100 Rock Island	99⅞
4,000 West. Un. bds.	99¾	100 do.	99¾
1000 West. Un. s3.	80	200 do.	99½
1600 do.	80	100 do.	99¾
200 do. b3.	80	300 do.	99½
900 Pacific Mail s3.	44¼	100 do.	99⅝
100 do.	44¼	100 do. b3.	99¾
100 do. c.	44¼	300 St. Paul	36⅝
500 do.	44⅝	100 do. b3.	36⅜
200 do. s3.	44⅝	100 do.	36¾
50 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101½	100 St. Paul Pref.	56¼
100 do.	101⅝	25 St. L. & Iron M.	23
500 Erie Railway	28¾	200 Tol. & Wab. b3.	31¾
100 do. b3.	28¾	400 do.	31⅝
800 Lake Shore	80½	300 do. s3.	31½
1900 do.	80⅝	200 do.	31⅝
1300 do.	80½	200 do.	31⅝
1800 do.	80⅝	100 do.	31½
500 do.	80¾	400 do.	31½
100 Union Pacific b3.	35⅞	200 do.	31⅝
2800 do.	35¾	1300 Ohio & Miss.	31⅞
300 do.	35⅞	100 do. b3.	31⅞
200 do.	35⅞	100 do.	32
3600 North-western	41⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.	9¼
500 do. b3.	41⅝		

THURSDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The Stock market opened steady this morning, with even some exhibition of firmness in the leading speculatives, particularly Ohios, North-western, and Wabash, but was quickly subjected to a vigorous attack by heavy sales of Pacific Mail. The latter soon declined, under the free offerings of stock for short account, to 44½, extensive use being made of the report, published in a morning paper, that a conference had been held last evening at an up-town hotel between the Presidents of the two Pacific Railroads and the chief executive of the steam-ship company, at which an agreement had been effected, as to the matters in dispute, very much to the disadvantage of the Pacific Mail. An inquiry in the proper quarter enables us to say that the report was wholly unfounded and gratuitous; but, accompanied as it was by a furious onslaught upon the stock, its effect upon prices generally was considerable, particularly as, after a moderate rally, the attack was renewed, and Pacific Mail was depressed still further to 43⅞. It was generally remarked that by this movement the bears only succeeded in increasing their short line, and were not able to pick up as much stock as they sold, and this view was confirmed by the steady recovery of the price to 44½ again. The middle of the day was characterized by some dullness, and while the market was firm, especially for Union Pacific, Ohios, and Lake Shore, the business done was only moderate. Union Pacific was freely sold, all day, by the same people who were working for lower prices all round, but, in spite of some indications that large blocks of this stock had been delivered which had not seen the light for many weeks, there were buyers in plenty at the quotations, Boston orders being credited with a large share of the business; and it appears plain that the market is quite ready and willing to take as much stock as any one wishes to sell. In the late dealings the one conspicuous feature was Lake Shore, the stock which has now for a long time been the backbone of the market, and in which the short interest has long been both the largest and the most nervous and uneasy. The continually-repeated talk about the Baltimore and Ohio, and the injury both to New-York City and to the traffic of our chief trunk-lines from its competition with them, has given the impression to some few of the operators for a decline that Lake Shore can be sold with impunity and with a certainty of profit; and therefore when, on a market showing some signs of weakness, one of these operators, this afternoon, offered a block of 5,000 shares at 80½, he was probably somewhat surprised at being promptly taken up, and perhaps still more so when ready buyers were found for 10,000 more at the same price, the latter offer having been made for the purpose of keeping the former in countenance. These large transactions in one stock attracted the greatest interest, and led to an almost complete suspension of business in the rest of the list, the attention of the whole room being not unnaturally drawn to dealings which had assumed the air of a duel, and other stocks were in consequence somewhat depressed. But it is clear that the effort to break Lake Shore by means of these wholesale operations failed of its immediate object, as the buyers of these large blocks were readily and generally believed to be connected with the strongest and firmest friends of the property. The last price of Lake Shore, it will be noticed, is not below that of Wednesday, though our comparative table shows small general decline in the remainder of the list.

Money was easy on call loan at 3½@4 ₽ cent. throughout the day, with lenders in abundance, who thought themselves fortunate if they could obtain the higher rate. The less figure was the more common and the latest, but the dealings were large and the borrowers of the best character.

Gold opened at 111, sales and bid, was presently offered at that price, recovered to 111 bid at noon, was then next quoted 110⅞@111, and in the afternoon improved to 111⅛ and 111¼, the latter price being bid at the close, the rally having been connected with the recovery in Sterling Exchange from the great weakness of the morning. Loans were made "flat" and at 1@2 ₽ cent. for carrying during the forenoon, and afterward to the close at almost the same rates. The bids for Gold at the Sub-Treasury sale to-day amounted to $1,485,000 at 100.73 to 111.07, and the $500,000 was awarded at 110.98 to 111.07.

The nominal rates for sterling Exchange were reduced at the opening half a cent, to $4 85½ for prime sixty-day bills, and $4 89½ for sight, on account of the disappointment at the absence of any change in the rate of discount at the Bank of England, which is still only five per cent. This reduction in nominal rates very poorly expressed the actual heaviness in Exchange, however, for sales of prime were made as low as $4 84½, with abundant offerings. But later in the day, with tolerably large dealings, there was a marked improvement, and at the close we are able to report a firm market at $4 85 and $4 89¼. The specie shipment amounted to $430,000, of which the sum of $395,000 was gold coin, but the condition of the exchange market, unless it should materially improve, will not warrant further like export at present.

The Bank of France has gained 11,321,000 francs in specie during the week. From London we learn that the rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4½ ₽ cent., (against 4⅝ last quoted,) or ½ ₽ cent. below the bank rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has been reduced by £623,000 during the past week, but in spite of this the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities has slightly improved, say to 39⅝ ₽ cent., against 39⅛ as last reported. Consols are ⅛ higher both for money and the account, say 93⅛@93¼, and 93¼@93⅜, respectively. Our bonds are unchanged, except for 1867s, which are ¼ better, at 109½.

Government Bonds were in very good demand at a shade better prices, both at the Board and with the leading bond houses. The transactions have been very considerable in amount, and are very inadequately represented by the printed sales at the Stock Exchange. State Bonds were quiet, with very small dealings. In Railroad Bonds there is the same notable firmness recently remarked. The Pacific issues are steady at the late advance, Central Firsts being quoted 95⅝@95⅞, and Union Pacific Firsts 90⅝@90⅞. The Union Pacific Sinking Funds sold last at 76½, which is slightly better.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup, 1881	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup, 1862	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup, 1867	118¾	118¾
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@$4 85½	@$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	100¼	99¾
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44⅜
St. Paul Common	36⅞	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56¼
Western Union	80¼	80
Union Pacific	36	35¾
Lake Shore	80⅝	80¾
Toledo and Wabash	31⅝	31⅜
North-western Common	42	41⅝
North-western Preferred	60	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	109½
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅜
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	28⅞	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	32
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅞	9¼
Harlem	130	130

The following shows the range of prices, and the number of shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101¾	101⅝	495
Erie	28⅞	28⅝	5,700
Lake Shore	80⅞	80⅜	48,800
Wabash	32⅛	31⅜	11,560
North-western	42¼	41½	16,440
North-western Pf.	59¾	59½	950
Rock Island	100⅜	99⅜	2,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37	36⅝	8,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	56¾	56¼	500
Ohio & Miss.	32⅜	31⅞	18,200
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜	50
Union Pacific	36¼	35¾	28,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	9½	9¼	905
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	25½	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	34¾	34⅝	400
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	10
Morris & Essex	98⅜	98¼	159
Del., Lack. & Western	109½	109½	225
Western Union Telegraph	80⅜	80	13,200
Pacific Mail	45	43⅞	36,600
Quicksilver	32½	32⅛	500
Quicksilver Pf.	39	39	500
Adams Express	119½	119½	10
American Express	64⅜	64	17
United States Express	65	64	290
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	16	16	100
American Dist. Tel. Co.	39	39	100
Consolidation Coal	47	47	200
Total shares			196,111

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 6s, '81, Registered	118½	118¾
U. S. 6s, '81, Coupons	119½	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '62, Coupons	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '64, Registered	113⅞	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '64, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Registered	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new, Registered	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Registered	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20s, '68, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, '68, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
U. S. 5s, '81, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5s, '81, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
Gold	111¼	111⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1874.

Gold receipts	$502,476 74
Gold payments	292,946 83
Gold balance	55,417,900 84
Currency receipts	1,030,137 64
Currency payments	1,121,457 00
Currency balance	52,358,566 37
Customs	338,000 00

The Sub-Treasury paid out $105,000 for interest and 129,000 for principal of bonds.

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold Cleared	$43,300,000
Gold Balances	1,973,832
Currency Balances	2,217,396

The following is the Clearing House statement:

Currency Exchanges	$91,842,323
Currency Balances	3,320,232
Gold Exchanges	10,886,646
Gold Balances	2,054,415

The following were the bids at the Stock Exchange for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110
Ark. 6s funded	20	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	12	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	111
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87	111
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83	111
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91	115
California 7s	113	N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75	108
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76	108
Georgia 6s	78	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	29½
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	29
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	51
Illinois C. 6s, '77	102	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	51
Illinois C. 6s, '79	102	N.C.6s, N.C.R., coup. off, J. & J.	37
Illinois W. Loan	102	N.C.6s, N.C.R., coup. off, A. & O.	37
Kentucky 6s	102	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	23
Louisiana 6s	26	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	20
Louisiana n. bds.	25	N.C.6s, n. bds., J.&J.	15
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	21	N.C.6s, n. bds., A.&O.	14
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	22	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 1.	7
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	27½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3.	6½
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	27½	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Mich. 6s, '78-79	103½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Mich. 6s, '83	103½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mich. 7s, '90	101	Rhode Island 6s	104
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101	S. C. 6s	29
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	21
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S.C. 6s, Non-fund. bs.	6½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Tenn. 6s, old	74
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	55¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	74
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95¾	Tenn. 6s, n. b., x cou.	55
Mo. F. Bds., due in '94	93	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	55½
Mo. L. Bds., '81-'91, in.	95¼	Texas 10s of '76	97
Asy. or Un'y due '92	93	Va. 6s, old	39
Han. & St. J., due '75	102	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	38
Han. & St. J., due '76	98	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	39
Han. & St. J., due '86	94	Va. 6s, consol. bds.	57
Han. & St. J., due '87	94	Va. 6s, x matu'd cou.	54
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, x m. c., 2d se.	46
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	108¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bds.	106½	Buf. & Erie New B.	99
Al. & Sus. 2d bds.	101½	Buf. & State Line 7s	102¼
Al. & Sus. 3d bds.	97¾	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	85
Boston H. & E., G.	30	L. S. Div. Bonds	98
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	52	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st.	100½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st M.	50	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d.	94¾
Ches. & O. ex coup.	40	Mar. & Cin. 1st	102½
Chicago & Al. Inc.	100½	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	99¾
Joliet & Chicago, 1st.	107	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	111½
La. & Mo., 1st G.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
St. L., J. & Chic., 1st.	96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97⅜
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c. 1st.	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99½
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
C. R. of N. J., 1st N.	108	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	99½	N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st, C.	111¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	107½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85	108¾
M. & St. P. 7s G. R.D.	82½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99½
M. & St. P. 1st L.C.D.	87	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.	107⅞
M. & St. P. 1st I.& D.	77½	Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg.	107½
M. & St. P. 1st M.& M.	78½	N. Missouri 1st mort.	84½
C. & N. W. S. F.	102½	O.&M. Con. S. Fund.	96
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	94¾	O.&M. Consolidated.	94½
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	87¾	O.&M. 2d Consol.	79
C. & N. W. 1st.	96¼	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	95¾
C. & N. W. c. g'd bds	84⅞	C. P. State Aid Bds.	104¾
C. & N. W. r. g'd bds	83	Western Pacific Bds.	85¾
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s	80	U. P. 1st mort. bds.	90⅝
Gal. & Chicago Ex.	104	U.P. Land Grants, 7s.	88¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	93½	U. P. Inc. past due.	90¼
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.	104	U. P. Sinking Fund.	76¼
Del., L. & W. 1st.	101½	P. R. of Mo., 1st m.	86
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	109½	P., F.W. & C., 1st m.	110
Morris & Essex 1st.	106¼	P., F. W. & C., 2d m.	104⅛
Morris & Essex 2d.	102¼	C. & P. Con. S. F.	100
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	98	C. & P. 3d mort.	100½
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.	100	C. & P. 4th mort.	95
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.	97	C., C. & Ind. 1st m.	69¾
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.	98⅛	C., C. & Ind. 2d m.	24
Long Dock Bonds.	102½	St. L. & I. M. 1st m.	89
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	St. L. & I. M. 2d m.	65
H. & St. J. Land G.	100	Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	102
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	82	Alt. & T. H. 2d m.	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75	100	B. & S. I. R. 1st m. 8s.	92
D. & Sioux C., 2d div.	97¼	T., P. & W. 1st, E.D.	80½
C. F. & Minn. 1st.	80	T., P. & W. 1st, W.D.	71
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	25	T., P. & W. 2d m.	35
M. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.	99½	T. & W. 1st m. Ex.	89¼
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₽ ct.	104	T.&W. 1st m. St.L.D.	73¾
Cl. & Tol. S. F.	104	T. & W. 2d mort.	73
Cl. & Tol. New Bds.	98	T. & W. C. Conv'ble.	59
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds.	100	G. West. 1st m., '88.	85⅝
Cl., P. & A. New Bds.	98½	G. West. 2d m., '93.	70
D., M. & Tol. Bonds.	99¼		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been strong but quiet in the local market, with the stock in first hands reduced to only 5,000 bags. At Baltimore, 5,409 bags by the Von Moltke sold on private terms, and at New-Orleans, 4,500 bags by the steam-ship Meralda, within the range of 17⅞c.@18⅝c., gold. The stock of Rio at the out-ports, this morning, was 28,860 bags, with 147,500 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 45,700 bags were for this port. The movements in other kinds have been on a rather more liberal scale, the recent dealings (in good part previously reported,) having been summed up thus: 18,000 Mats Java ex Vier Gebroeders, sold in lots on private terms; 3,879 bags Maracaibo, 1,092 bags Costa Rica, 1,273 bags San Domingo, 80 bags Laguayra, 600¼ bales Mocha, 600⅛ bales Mocha, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 300 bags San Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands, the market closing steadily. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here this morning was 20,284 bags, and 13,459 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; Mocha and Padang, 28c.@30c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely and quoted lower, the official quotations having been reduced ⅛c. ₽ lb., with a moderate movement reported, in good part for export, closing, however, comparatively dull. The scant supply of freight room available and the stronger range of ocean freights operated against the export business. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,291 bales, (of which 1,105 bales were placed on last evening,) including 869 bales to shippers, 1,162 bales to spinners, 160 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Of the sales, 150 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ₽ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been less extensive, and values have been quoted a shade lower, closing, however, more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bales, of which 2,400 bales were on last evening, and 11,000 bales to-day, with 1,000 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; December, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; January, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; February, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; March, 15¾c.; April, 16c.@16 1-32c.; May, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; June, 16 19-32c.@16⅝c., ₽ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,942 bales, including 1,883 bales from Norfolk, 449 bales from Newbern, N. C., 2 bales from Georgetown, S. C., and 608 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,785 bales, and thus far this week 124,606 bales, against 131,445 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,080,153 bales, against 850,208 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 56,339 bales; to the Continent, 14,255 bales; stock in New-York, 97,821 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 496,537 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted about steady as to prices, in most instances, on, however, a restricted business for shipment, as well as for home purposes. Holders have been offering supplies, especially of the lower grades, with apparently less urgency at the ruling figures. The market, however, closed dull. The sales since our last have been 12,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$3 90, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 35 for about fair to very good, and $4 50 for very choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 20@5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Western trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western trade and family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, at $5@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 85; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances up to $9 50@10 ₽ bbl.; Old Minnesota Extras, trade and family, $5 75@$7 50 ₽ bbl.... Included in the sales have been 3,700 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, mainly fair to very fancy Extras, within the range of $5@$5 75 ₽ bbl.... A moderate inquiry prevails for Southern Flour at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice family Extras.... Canada Flour neglected.... Rye Flour has been in limited supply and good demand at firmer rates. We now quote the range from $4 35@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more sought after, but has been held at rather higher prices, checking business. We quote the range from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling, in lots, at from $1 55@$2 05 ₽ 100 lbs.... Oatmeal has been quiet since our last within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₽ bbl.... Buck-wheat Flour has been in fair request within the range of $3@$3 50, with fancy lots quoted higher, ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less request, particularly for shipment, the higher range of ocean freights operating against the outward movement. Prices have been generally quoted about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower on other than prime Milwaukee stock, which latter ruled about steady, on lighter offerings. Strictly prime to choice No. 1 Spring scarce and more or less nominal, as to values, on boat loads. Winter Wheat has been attracting less attention, and has been quoted weaker and somewhat irregular in price. The finer qualities of White and Amber, however, have been in comparatively light supply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 136,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 27 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, new and old, in lots, with higher prices named as having been realized on very small lots of fancy, partly from store; $1 16 for very choice No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 11@$1 13 for fair ordinary to very choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter an extreme, mainly at $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 09½@1 10 for do., in store; $1 06@$1 08½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 08 for prime boat-loads; $1 07@$1 09 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly car-stock; $1 03@$1 07 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 17 for No. 2 Spring; $1 03@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 28@$1 40 for ordinary to very choice White Western; $1 26@$1 30 for fair to extra choice Amber Western; $1 17@$1 26 for inferior to very choice Red Western, car lots.... Corn has been in quite moderate demand, particularly Old, which has attracted very little attention from buyers for shipment, or home use. The receipts of New have been of much better average quality than earlier in the season, and have been meeting with more favor from purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,500 bushels, at 90c.@91c., for Old Mixed Western afloat, chiefly at 91c. for prime boat-loads; 91½c.@92½c. for old Yellow Western; 80c.@86c. for very inferior to strictly prime new Mixed Western, mainly at 86c. for strictly prime, and 83c. for fair average lots, with very choice samples held at higher rates; and 85c. (in part) for new White Western.... Rye firm at 95c.@97½c., but quiet.... Barley steady, but without notable activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 61; 20,000 bushels Danubian, to arrive, at $1 35 for choice, screened and delivered here; and 14,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 30, in bulk. The first arrival of foreign Barley, on recent orders, is reported by the steam-ship France, embracing some 13,000 bushels French product.... Barley Malt, quiet within the range of $1 25@$1 75 for ordinary to very choice per bushel; 5,000 bushels Canada reported sold at $1 60, and 4,000 bushels good Western at $1 70 ₽ bushel.... Buckwheat has been quoted stronger in price, on a rather better inquiry; State, to arrive, sold at 82c. ₽ bushel.... Canada Peas quiet on the nominal basis of $1 10@$1 12, in bond.... Oats have been in moderate request, on local trade account, at about steady rates, with sales reported of 46,000 bushels at 64½c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 65c. for choice Toledo, in store, and 66c.@66½c. for Chicago, in lots, afloat; 66c.@68c. for White We tern; 65c.@65½c. for Mixed State; 67c.@68c. for White do.... Feed has been selling in lots, to a moderate extent, within the previous range of $21@$31 ₽ ton, the latter rate for very choice.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans meets with a fair sale, in a jobbing way, at steady prices; 50 bbls. changed hands at 65c.@66c. ₽ gallon. Most other kinds are dull and irregular. No further important receipts of foreign have been reported. Refiners are out of the market. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was estimated at 1,949 hhds. Porto Rico and 250 hhds. Cuba. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 63c.@66c. for prime to choice. Syrups have been in rather more demand, partly for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₽ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted rather firm, with a better inquiry noted; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 27½, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$3 75 ₽ 280 lbs.... Tar has been in limited request within the range of $2 12½@$2 50, and City Pitch at $2 50 ₽ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been less sought after and quoted somewhat weaker as to price, with sales reported of 60 bbls. merchantable at 35½c., and 50 bbls. New York pks. at 37½c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A limited inquiry prevails for Crude on the basis of 5 1-16c., in bulk.... Refined dull and heavy, with 2,000 bbls., early delivery, reported sold at 10½c.... Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. Refined, in cases, 16⅛c.@16¾c.... City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher on Mess, which has been in quite active demand, and offered less freely; 150 bbls. Western for early delivery sold at $21, and 500 bbls., November option, at $21. Prime Mess quiet within the range of $18 50@$19 75, and Extra Prime at $16@$17.... Dressed Hogs have been in better supply and moderate demand, on the basis of 8¾c. for City, showing less firmness.... Cut-meats have been in fair request at steadier rates, with sales reported of 4,500 pieces bulk stock, including fresh Shoulders at 7c., Pickled do. at 7¾c., and Pickled Hams at 11⅜c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c., and Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11¼c.@11½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13¼c., and 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅜c. ₽ lb.... Bacon has been in fair demand and quoted strong in price, with sales reported of 120 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅛c.@11¼c. And for forward delivery, and of Long Clear 750 bxs., December and January, at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; with Long and Short Clear, same options, quoted at 10½c., and Short Clear held at 11c.... Lard has been depressed and decidedly lower for early delivery, the later dealings in Western Steam showing a decline of ¾c. ₽ lb. on a restricted trade, refiners operating reservedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 tcs. Western Steam at 14¾c.@15¼c., closing weak at 14¾c.; small lots of City Steam within the range of 14¾c.@15¼c., closing nominally at 14¾c.@15c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 14½c., and small lots of Refined on the basis of 15½c. for the Continent, and 15⅛c.@15¼c. for the West Indies. The business in Western Steam, for forward delivery, has been again very large, and prices have been quoted higher and quite buoyant, though unusually variable. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,750 tcs., including 250 tcs., November option, at 14½c.; 750 tcs., December and January, at 13¾c.; 6,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13½c.@13⅞c., closing with 13⅞c. bid; 6,250 tcs., January, at 13½c.@13 13-16c., closing with 13 13-16c. bid; 750 tcs., February, at 13⅞c.; 2,500 tcs., seller six months, at 13½c.@13¾c., closing with 13¾c. bid; and 1,250 tcs., seller ten months, at 13⅜c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c. ₽ lb. And of Refined 500 tcs., January option, on private terms.... Beef has been steady, but in less request. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ₽ tierce. Beef Hams in fair request at $21@$23 for best Western. Sales, 100 bbls.... Business in Butter has been on a restricted scale, yet holders have shown confidence, especially on the better grades, which have been in moderate supply. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy.... Cheese has been in moderate request, and the finer makes have been quoted quite firm. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c., for good to very fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held rather more confidently, with a somewhat better demand noted, mostly for refining grades. Sales have been made to-day of 180 hhds. refining Porto Rico, low grade, at 7⅜c.; 40 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.; 2,200 bxs. Derosne, on private terms; 9,500 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; and 80 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c. ₽ lb. The receipts of raw Sugars at this port since Nov. 1 have been 7,498 hhds. 11,584 bxs., and 89,817 bags, against sales (to this morning) of 5,515 hhds., 10,738 bxs., and 155,629 bags, leaving the stock in first hands 67,654 hhds., 68,079 bxs., and 23,885 bags, as against 65,671 hhds., 67,233 bxs., and 89,647 bags at the beginning of the month; and 65,544 hhds., 42,564 bxs., and 327,784 bags (and 5,707 hhds. Melado) on the 20th of November, 1873. We quote fair Refining, 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c., ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 03 ₽ gallon; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been in limited supply and very good demand, with rates again quoted higher, closing firmly. Cotton, Provision, and Tobacco room also wanted, with rates ruling in favor of ship-owners. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been offering much less freely and at stronger figures, checking business in this line. From the outports the main inquiry reported is for Deals from the provincial ports for the United Kingdom, but at low quotations, owing to the liberal offering of accommodation, especially at St. John. Also, for Grain and Petroleum from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at advancing rates.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₽ lb., 430 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₽ 280 lbs., and about 700 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d., and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@7-16d. ₽ lb.; 26,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 8d.; and about 2,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d., ₽ bushel, closing firmly at the latter as the current quotation, with very little room available for early shipment; and 85 tons Provisions, in lots, part at 35s.@40s. ₽ ton. Also, an American ship, 1,630 tons, and a German ship, 784 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. Also, two British ships, 975 and 605 tons, and a British bark, 624 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on the reduced basis of 67s. 6d.@68s.; and five ships, 1,642, 1,584, 1,580, 1,316, and 1,237 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, last quoted at 50s. in the open market.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.@7½d., closing strong at 7½d. ₽ bushel, and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₽ bbl.... For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark, 490 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 65s., and a bark, 800 tons, with do., reported from Maitland, at 67s.... For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 398 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For the United Kingdom, a German bark, about 500 tons, (now here,) with Timber, from Daboy, (reported as chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms.... For Hull, a British bark, 605 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 413 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s. and 73s. 9d.... For Gloucester, a British bark, 495 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 68s. 3d.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cattle opened active and firm; closed rather slow; very best, 5¾c.@6¾c.; first quality, 4¼c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@4¼c.; receipts, 4,508; sales, 2,789. Hogs firm and in good demand at 9c.@9⅝c.; extra, 9¾c.; receipts, 8,675. Sheep dull at 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 3,568.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,241, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,276, or, 428 cars, against 639 cars for the same time last week; market dull for want of proper grades of stock to operate, with but little offering; few buyers present; all fresh arrivals through consignments; the only sales reported were 150 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,187 lbs. to 1,353 lbs., at $5 25@$6; 55 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,168 lbs. to 1,255 lbs., at $5 15@$5 60; 61 Texas Steers, ranging from 877 lbs. to 947 lbs., at $3 25@$3 40; 61 Michigan Steers, ranging from 966 lbs. to 1,103 lbs., at $4@$5; 18 Cherokee Steers, averaging 892 lbs., at $3 25; 18 Ohio Steers, averaging 908 lbs., at $3 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,400, against 13,600 for the same time last week; market dragged at yesterday's prices; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5; Western Sheep, $3 50@$5; Canada stock all disposed of; sales 1,000 Western Sheep, ranging from 79 to 93 lbs., at $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,300, making the total supply for the week thus far 37,200, against 34,800 for the same time last week; market active; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 85; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 do., 88½c., cash; 89¼c., December; 90½c., January; No. 3 do., 84¼c.@84½c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 79¾c., cash or November; 75c. bid all the year; 71c., May; Rejected, old, 75½c.; new, 70c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 71c. Oats steady; No. 2, 50¼c., cash; 49⅝c., all the year; Rejected, 48¼c.@49c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork active and higher; closing quiet; $20; $19 85 all the year; $20 45@$20 50 February. Lard in good demand at 13¾c. cash; 13¼c. all the year; 13½c. February. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¾c.@10c.; Short Clear do., 10⅛c., all loose, partly cured. Green Hams, 10¼c. for 15 lbs. average. Whisky steady at 99c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 89¾c.@89⅞c. December; 91c. January. Corn, 80c. cash; 75⅛c.@75¼c. all the year. Oats, 50¼c. November. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Lake and Rail Imports during the last 24 hours—27,700 bbls. Flour, 103,776 bushels Wheat, 116,780 bushels Corn, 73,100 bushels Oats, 47,984 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—30,200 bushels Corn, 29,550 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—108,050 bushels Wheat, 76,195 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Canal Freights dull; only shipments by steam; horse-boats discontinued; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range of Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales North-western at $1 02; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 16@$1 18; do. No. 2 do. at $1 06@$1 07; White Michigan at $1 24@$1 28. Corn steady; sales 10,000 bushels high mixed Toledo at 77c.@77½c.; small lots old No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; sales Canada at $1 32; Western at $1 25. Barley-malt steady; Canada $1 55@$1 60; Western $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Western dull; Southern firm; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 22@$1 32; Amber do., $1 33@$1 37; White do., $1 17@$1 30. Corn—Southern quiet; White Southern, 73c.@85c; Yellow do., 80c.@83c.; Western Mixed dull and nominal. Oats dull; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 61c.@62c.; do. White, 63c.@64c. Rye dull at 95c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant, but quiet under limited receipts. Mess Pork, $21. Bulk Meats—no old here, no sales of new. Bacon—Shoulders very scarce at 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c.@16c. Lard, 15c.@15½c. Western Butter—Fine lots very scarce; choice to fine tubs, 33c.@36c.; rolls, 31c.@33c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 04.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Holders firm; buyers off; small sales No. 3 Red at 98c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74c.@75c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 56½c.@57c., cash; 58½c.@59c., February. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye scarce; nothing done. Pork firm at $20, cash and February; $19 at Quincy, seller November. Green Hams, 10c. Hams in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard active and firm at 12⅞c., December and January; 13c. February. Live Hogs in good demand and steady; common, $6@$6 50; good to choice, $6 75@$7 50. Cattle in good demand; prime to choice native Steers, $4 75@$6; Butchers' Steers, $3 50@$4 50; fat Oxen, $2 50@$4 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs, 15,000 head Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn firm and higher; Ear, 66c.@68c.; Shelled, 70c. Oats firm at 54c.@58c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 05. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter quiet. Pork steady at $20, spot; $21, February. Lard firm; Kettle, 14¼c.; Steam held at 13⅝c., spot. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., all 10 to 20 days in salt. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear-rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky firm at 98c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Live Hogs firm; slow; medium to fair Packing, $7 45@$7 55; good Packing and Butchers', $7 60@$7 65; bulk of sales at $7 40@$7 55. Receipts, 12,000. Shipments, 1,300.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet, No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20; White is scarce. Corn firm; sales, 15,000 bushels New, to arrive, at 84c., afloat; car lots held at 87c.; old No. 2 Illinois, 90c. Barley firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada, $1 49; 5,000 bushels choice do., $1 50. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28, ₽ ton. Canal freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c., to New-York; Barley 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—5,200 bushels Wheat, 17,800 bushels Corn, 106,000 bushels Barley, 30,300 bushels Peas, 315,000 feet of Lumber. Canal shipments—48,700 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Rye, 471,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Wabash held at $1 16½; $1 16 offered; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 07¼; November, $1 07½; January, $1 10; No. 1 Red $1 10; No. 2 Red $1 06. Corn dull and lower; new High Mixed 68¾c.; November, 68¼c.; January, 67c.; new Low Mixed 67c.; Yellow 69½. Oats steady; No. 1, 54½c.; No. 2 and Michigan, 53c.; White, 55c. Freights firmer. To Buffalo, 4½c.@5c.; Oswego, 8c.; Ogdensburg, 9½c.@10c. Clover-seeds, $5 35. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Clover-seed, 8½c.@9¼c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Crude, 8c. Flour firmer; Superfine, $3 87½; Extra, $4 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$6 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 24@$1 26; Amber, $1 26@$1 29; White, $1 30@$1 37. Rye, $1. Corn firm; Yellow, old, 94c.; new, 85c.@90c.; Western Mixed, 88c. Oats in improved demand; White, 65c; Mixed, 62c.@63c. Whisky, $1 03. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@43c.; Western prime, 35c.@38c.; choice Western Rolls, 32c.@34c. Cheese quiet; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16¼c.; prime New-York, 14c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs scarce and strong; Pennsylvania, 32c.@33c.; Western, 30c.@31c.; Limed 18c.@25c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 99½c.; No. 2, 92c.; November, 90c.; December, 88c. Oats firm; No. 2, 50½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 70½c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 34. Rye, No. 1 at 93c. Live Hogs strong, at $6 70@$7 25. Pork higher, at $19 50. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Freights nominal; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Flour steady at $3 50@$6. Wheat steady at 90c.@$1 10, the entire range. Corn steady; Ear, 57c.; Shelled, 64c.@67c. for new; 71c.@73c. for old in elevator. Oats steady at 53c.@55c. Rye nominally 85c.@88c. in elevator. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Hogs, $6 50@$6 75; receipts, 7,000 head.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand; low grades scarce. Corn dull and lower, at 85c.@87c. Oats dull and drooping, at 65c. Pork firm and in fair demand, at $22 50. Lard easier, at 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon firm; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19⅛; No. 1 White, $1 14¾; Amber Michigan, $1 08½@$1 09. Corn dull, at 81c.@82c. Oats in good demand at 53½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Hay firmer; prime, $26; choice, $27 50. Pork—Better supply; lower; new, $22 50; old, $23. Molasses firmer; inferior, 25c.; fair, 35c.@42c.; prime to choice, 52c.@57c. Whisky scarce and higher; Louisiana, $1 04@$1 06; choice Western, $1 05. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 36. Gold, 110⅞.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Wheat, no movement. Rye 90c. in the street. Corn dull; old held at 95c. Oats active and steady; sales, five cars No. 2 Mixed, at 63c.; three cars No. 2 White State, at 64½c.; two cars No. 2 Western, at the same figure. Barley steady; no sales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 06. Corn steady; Shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33c. Resin steady at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,904 bales; gross, 3,004 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,681 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,243 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 9,719 bales; gross, 10,484 bales; exports, to the Continent, 200 bales; coastwise, 1,331 bales; sales, 7,700 bales; stock, 121,978 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; demand general; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,639 bales; gross, 3,824 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 2,650 bales; stock, 64,117 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 758 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,211 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,789 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 19.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,920 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,558 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 34,176 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—Cotton holiday; estimated net receipts, 4,000 bales; stock, 74,564 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼; Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4½ ₽ cent., which is ½ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93¼@93⅜.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £622,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39⅛ ₽ cent., is now 39⅝ ₽ cent.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼@26½.

PARIS, Nov. 19—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,321,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 61f. 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 71s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 31s. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October, at 7d⅝. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 36s. 9d.@37s. ₽ quarter.

LONDON, Nov. 19—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 8d. ₽ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil opened at 24s. 9d., and closed at 25s. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

A WEALTHY SWINDLER ARRESTED.

RELEASED IN ONE STATE AND BROUGHT TO ANOTHER—A TRIP TO EUROPE POSTPONED.

Nathan Aaronson, a wealthy Hebrew, who gives his address as No. 20 Irving place, was, it will be remembered, arrested a few days ago in Jersey City, as he was about to sail for Europe, on no less than seventeen charges of grand larceny and obtaining goods by false pretenses, involving some $40,000, and was detained in Jersey City. Meanwhile the matter was brought before the General Sessions Grand Jury in this City, by whom three indictments for grand larceny were found. The papers charge that Aaronson, who represented himself as a business man, having an office at West Houston and Mercer streets, ordered furniture to the amount of $1,025 from Brandsdorf & Metz, No. 168 West Thirty-fourth street; additional furniture valued at $317 from Conrad Gross, No. 216 West Twenty-third street, and cutlery and chinaware to the amount of $275 from Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, on pretense of furnishing the house No. 515 Madison avenue. The goods were duly sent to the address given, but it was subsequently discovered that Aaronson never lived there, and nothing was heard of him by the parties whom he had swindled until his arrest was announced in the newspapers.

On yesterday evening Detective Richard O'Conner, of the District Attorney's office, armed with a requisition and bench warrant for the arrest of Aaronson, proceeded to Jersey City and arrested the notorious swindler just as he was being liberated by the authorities of that State, to whom he had furnished $8,000 bail. Detective O'Connor lodged the prisoner at Police Head-quarters in this City, and yesterday brought him up for arraignment in the court of General Sessions.

Mr. William A. Beach, counsel for Aaronson, pleaded not guilty, and moved for the release of the prisoner on bail.

District Attorney Nolan opposed the motion, and drew the attention of the court to the large number of charges against the prisoner, and the fact that the accused had already tried to escape to Europe.

Judge Sutherland took the papers for consideration, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs without bail. Immediately after the fact of Aaronson's arrest became known, complainants from all parts of the City hastened to the District Attorney's office and informed Chief Clerk Clark of the manner in which they also had been swindled by the prisoner. At the closing of the office yesterday no fewer than seventy charges of grand larceny and false pretenses, representing property to the amount of some $60,000 or $70,000, had been made against the prisoner.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—HIS INSPECTION OF THE POST OFFICE COMPLETED.

The Postmaster General not having completed his examination of the Post Office in this City, did not leave for Boston on Wednesday evening, as reported. Yesterday he completed his inspection of the various departments of the office, and made himself acquainted with the most minute details thereof. He expressed himself well pleased with the system as carried out under the supervision of Postmaster James, and with the energy displayed by all the officials, and he said that he should visit all the leading offices in the country with a view of introducing such improvements as the New-York system suggested. He was much interested in the Searchers' Department, and in the efforts made to correctly forward misdirected letters. No fewer than 80,000 letters are forwarded every quarter to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, there to be opened, and again returned to New-York. To save all this trouble, and to facilitate the dispatch of business, the Postmaster General proposes to establish a branch of the Dead Letter Office in this City, which will certainly prove most advantageous to a large number of persons. Many leading citizens called upon the Postmaster General yesterday, and late in the evening he took his departure for Boston.

A TERRIBLE CRIME PUNISHED.

The trial of Charles and Mary Fisher, the keepers of a disreputable den in Twenty-sixth street, charged with the abduction of the Swiss sisters, Anna and Elise Haintze, for infamous purposes, was resumed before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The entire day was occupied by the arguments of counsel for the defense, and of District Attorney Nolan for the prosecution, and by an elaborate charge by Judge Sutherland. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and after one hour's deliberation returned with a verdict of guilty of abduction as charged in the indictment, but in view of the youth of the prisoners, recommended them to mercy. Judge Sutherland said the prisoners had been found guilty of a terrible crime, but in view of the recommendation of the jury he would sentence them as follows: Charles Fisher to seven years in State Prison at hard labor, and Mary, his wife, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. During the trial, which occupied four days in hearing, the evidence elicited disclosed one of the most infamous conspiracies to deceive and ruin two inexperienced young girls only six months in the country, and unable to speak a word of English, that has ever been brought before a court of justice. The husband was only twenty years of age, and the wife nineteen.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

The Commission of the Jersey City Presbytery, appointed at the last session to take the testimony of Rev. Mr. French, visited that gentleman on Wednesday night and learned all he knew about the Glendenning scandal. His testimony was principally in reference to statements made to him by Mr. Glendenning about the much-talked-of watch and chain. He testified that Mr. Glendenning told him he gave Miss Pomeroy the watch and chain, but that he did not give her any ring. He said he had given her the watch on the anniversary of her joining the church, and as an encouragement to her to lead a life of virtue. Mr. Dunn also told the witness that Mr. Glendenning had told him he gave Miss Pomeroy the watch and chain. Rev. Mr. French called Rev. Mr. Moore's attention to the discrepancy between Glendenning's two statements, and asked that it be explained, but no explanation ever was given him. Mr. French seemed to be very much overcome, and burst into tears several times while making his statement.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

A new programme is in preparation for the Hippodrome, and its first presentation will occur on Monday evening. It should not be forgotten, therefore, that some prominent features of the present bill can only be witnessed during the current week. The Congress of Nations and the English stag hunt it has been found necessary to withdraw after Saturday night. Among the novelties to be substituted in their place will be a scene illustrative of a holiday among the Celestials, introducing a Chinese ballet, in which 200 women participate. There may also be witnessed a war race, as it is termed, with eight horses to a chariot, and also a Russian courier race. In the latter each rider mounts two horses and drives before him two more. Then, besides the introduction of a number of extra large monkey jockeys, which are to give exhibitions of their skill on horseback, the ladies' hurdle races of last season will be again revived, with special precautions against accident.

A VALUABLE WATCH STOLEN.

Mr. William H. Harrison, of No. 160 West Fourteenth street, was the possessor of a Jurgensen watch worth $500 up to 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. About that hour he was walking down University place, and at Thirteenth street he met Mary Williams, of No. 180 Thompson street. He invited her into a saloon close by to drink, and there he met Nellie Russell, a friend of hers. The trio adjourned to the sidewalk, and before he was aware of it Mary Williams snatched his watch and ran off with it. Mr. Harrison caught hold of Nellie Russell and turned her over to Officer Slevin, who was passing by. Later on the same officer arrested the woman who grabbed the watch. They were both arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Mary Williams was held in $1,000 bail to answer, and Nellie Russell was discharged for want of evidence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Revised returns of the members elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which will choose a United States Senator, show that that body will be composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	30	89	119
Democrats	20	110	130
Independent		1	1
Prohibitionist		1	1
Majorities	10 Rep.	19 Dem.	9 Dem.

The Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1875.

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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Debassini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD CAT NED—Mr. G. B. Waldron, Donald McKay.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mrs. Leonowens—"Siam, its Court and its Customs."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The *Nation* makes the following comments on KELLY'S proceedings during the progress of the Croker case:

> "He is not, so far as we can make out, accused of any overt act, but of bringing to bear the weight of his personal influence to interfere with the course of justice. We do not see, however, how this can be prevented, unless a disabling act is to be passed forbidding KELLY, when any court is in session, from expressing his opinion as to the merits of the case. Luckily, Coroners have not final jurisdiction in cases of this sort, and CROKER and one or two others have since been indicted for murder by the Grand Jury."

No "overt act." This is an extraordinary method of dealing with facts, and the best way to meet it is to relate once more what actually took place. CROKER was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of MCKENNA. In the ordinary course of affairs, he would, after the charge was entered, have been locked up in a Police cell to await further inquiry. But KELLY, at once came down to the station, and directed the Captain to put the prisoner in his (the Captain's) private room. He then telegraphed for Coroner WOLTMAN, and directed that functionary to sign an order for CROKER'S release on $2,500 bail. In the course of two or three hours CROKER was again "on the street," ready for further "political" work. When the inquest was held before the same Coroner, (WOLTMAN,) KELLY actively assisted CROKER'S counsel in badgering the witnesses, and never left the court until CROKER was set free. The proceedings at the station-house were clearly illegal, and if any of our readers attempted to interfere in the same way with the treatment of a prisoner, the probability is that the Captain on duty would lock them up. KELLY had no right whatever to dictate to the Captain on duty what should be done with CROKER; and CROKER'S release on the very day of the murder, at KELLY'S instigation, was a simple outrage upon justice. That Coroners "have not final jurisdiction in cases of this sort" does not make KELLY'S offense any the less grave; he at least did all that lay in *his* power to prevent justice reaching CROKER. It is evident that KELLY will not lack defenders, even in respectable circles. It was the same with the old Tammany Ring, which was by no means maintained in power solely by the "roughs" of the community, as many people suppose, but which was supported by some of the wealthiest property-holders, bankers, and merchants in the City of New-York, down almost to the very moment of its overthrow.

We cannot quite make out the comments which are offered upon the series of letters we are now publishing from the South. The *World* accuses us of having them written for the purpose of "firing the Northern heart" against the South, and abuses us for "fabricating Southern outrages." On the other hand, the Albany *Argus*, a paper rather more violently Democratic than the *World*, reprints the letters, calls them "deeply interesting," says that we are "entitled to credit for the non-partisan course" we have "pursued on this important subject," and commends us for giving "the truth to the people." This praise, we must frankly say, is more unsatisfactory to us than the abuse of the *World*. Lastly, some of our Republican contemporaries blame us severely for publishing these letters, and say that we are doing it in the interest of the Democrats; while one plainly denounces us as a "Copperhead" journal. Meanwhile, our only desire has been to get at the truth about the condition of the people in the South, and we chose for that work the correspondents whom we deemed most likely to fulfill their mission faithfully and impartially. They are both strongly Republican in their own political beliefs. The result of telling the simple truth is the usual one—nobody is satisfied. "Thus it is," says Mr. GREVILLE, in his very entertaining *Memoirs*, "that a fair judgment is never formed upon any question; the spirit of party influences every man's opinions."

Postmaster General JEWELL has been paying a visit to this City, and has given a great deal of attention to many important practical details in connection with the working of his department. We may fairly hope for some useful reforms from the thorough study which he is making of post-office business. In this City Postmaster JAMES has, as we all know, almost revolutionized his office, and shown what great results may be accomplished by the energy of one man, rightfully directed, even when working with poor machinery. The postage system of the country at large is still open to much improvement, and there is an especial need of a more cordial and liberal co-operation of the great railroad proprietors with the Government. To make the Post Office Department self-supporting will be a very hard task, in consequence chiefly of the enormous distances over which letters have to be carried for a three-cent stamp. But the public may reasonably feel assured that whatever can be done in this direction by the Postmaster General will be attempted without loss of time.

The occurrence of the nineteenth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital was made the occasion of an interesting meeting at the hospital building yesterday. Its affairs were declared by its officers to be in excellent condition, its field of usefulness enlarging, and the interest felt in its work steadily extending. There is no doubt that it is one of the best ordered and most efficient charities of the City, and that those engaged in it are doing a great deal of good.

Mr. G. R. BLANCHARD, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, has addressed to the President of the Produce Exchange a very elaborate and interesting statement of the views of the trunk lines of railway touching the delivery of grain in this City. The letter will well repay reading, and we give it in full. Mr. BLANCHARD lays especial stress on the necessity of a system of grading and inspecting grain in New-York—a necessity which, we suppose, no one denies, though there is much difference of opinion as to the means by which it can best be met. The statement of Mr. BLANCHARD is a very calm and able one, and cannot be lightly disregarded.

In the case of TILTON against BEECHER the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court yesterday affirmed Judge NEILSON'S decision denying the motion made by BEECHER'S counsel for a bill of particulars specifying the time and place of the offenses alleged against their client. Judge MCCUE dissented from this decision, giving it as his opinion that it was within the power of the court to grant, if it thought the circumstances warranted (as he believed they did) compliance with the motion of the defendant. It is understood to be the intention of Mr. BEECHER'S counsel to carry the question to the Court of Appeals, and that it is believed would have the effect of delaying the trial of the case on its merits for about another year. This might furnish some ground for congratulation were it likely that the pending appeal would obstruct the progress of the suit against Mr. TILTON for libel, and other actions growing out of the scandal. We fail to perceive, however, that this is likely, and a reopening, in one form or other, of the nasty details of this Beecher-Tilton business can hardly be very long delayed.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a report of the essential portions of the decision of Judge WOODRUFF in the case of Mr. Commissioner DAVENPORT. It is very comprehensive and conclusive, and clears Mr. DAVENPORT entirely of the charges brought against him. They were of two kinds. One related to alleged neglect of duty, and this class, Judge WOODRUFF says rests on entire ignorance of what the duty of a Commissioner is. In point of fact, Mr. DAVENPORT did not neglect his duty. The second class of charges alleges improper partisan conduct, and these are dismissed peremptorily, because, in Judge WOODRUFF'S opinion, the complainants have not, after ample opportunity, produced any evidence to sustain them.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

It is natural that the Democrats should be greatly exercised over their recent victory, for two reasons; first, because it was a great surprise to them, and second, because it imposes on them great responsibilities for which they are in every way unprepared. Any Democrat who, in the Spring of this year, had presumed to mention to his fellow-Democrats, in the sincerity of private utterance, that he expected their party would have a majority in the next House of Representatives, would have been treated as a mild lunatic. The party leaders knew perfectly well that there was nothing in their confused and contradictory declarations of policy, or in the character of their representative men to induce the public to give confidence to the Democrats for their own sake. They knew that they could not, and would not be expected to, solve any of the important problems that claimed popular attention. They had nothing distinct or practical to offer on the questions of finance, of the South, or of the condition of the public service. Everything they had to present, all the ingenious professions that they had invented or borrowed, had been, one after another, voted down; and the last time they had come before the people their leadership had been rejected with something very like contempt. And the hope they had so long clung to, that the mistakes of their opponents would afford them an opportunity to slip into possession of some portion of the Government, appeared no more likely to be realized this year than it had been likely to be for the last seven or eight years. Naturally, therefore, their victory has come upon them with the force of a surprise, and they are hardly less puzzled than they are elated.

Now that they find themselves about to enter on the duties of a majority party in the popular branch of Congress, the leaders perceive also how completely their experience for the last fifteen years has been of a nature to unfit them for their new and difficult task. It is, in any case, very much harder to construct than it is to criticise; and the devices ventured on here and there to catch the popular ear and enlist the popular prejudice, varying in various sections and with the character of passing events, can be expected to serve but poorly in the capacity of a symmetrical and satisfactory policy. A party that has coquetted with every temporary phase of public opinion, and with every limited section of it, that has been protectionist in Pennsylvania and free-trade in New-York, that has courted the inflationists in Indiana and flattered the hard-money men in Illinois, that has professed repudiation in four of the States, and affected to despise repudiation in as many others, and especially a party that has kept together a following of hungry "outs" by the hope of the flesh-pots of office while inveighing against the civil service system of their opponents, may naturally furnish a good many subjects of anxious study to its public men. It is not singular, therefore, that we find the newspapers of the Democratic Party everywhere discussing how the different sections of their party can be harmonized, and how they can manage to present in the next House something like a united front and a consistent and well-sustained policy.

The very manner of this discussion, however, discloses the difficulties which present themselves. Each section is earnestly advising the others to be moderate. One paper hopes that the inflationists will see the necessity of not urging their views on Congress; another is sure that any attempt to put in force the New-York resolutions with reference to hard money would shatter the party, and scatter the fruits of their unlooked-for success to the winds. Nearly all the Northern papers are agreed that the Southerners must be kept very quiet; but one of the ablest of the Southern journals calls for the election of FERNANDO WOOD as Speaker, as a graceful recognition of the correctness of that statesman's enlightened sentiments as to the rebellion. The "granger" element would like to see the railroad monopolists of the party made to take a back seat, and the papers that sympathize with the railroads are sure that success depends on dodging the transportation question; and as for a reform of the civil service, all are agreed that in the strictest adherence to glittering generalities lies the only safety for the party. The discussion is not the less troublesome because all parties to it feel that the time is gradually drawing near when the lips of members of Congress will be unsealed, and when the representatives of the dozen conflicting batches of professions fathered by the party during their minority can no longer be kept from exhibiting their views to the public. When that time comes, the Republicans who have seen fit to give the Democrats a share of power will not be the least interested observers of the use Democrats will make of it.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S pamphlet on *The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance* is a somewhat remarkable production. But its claim upon public attention does not arise so much from anything new which it contains, as from the time selected for its publication and the political position of its author. From "*Janus*" downward, there has been abundant demonstration of the fact that the implicit acceptance of the dogma of Papal infallibility is inconsistent with perfect allegiance to the civil power. Representatives of foreign powers warned the Papal Court, while the new decree was still undergoing the ordeal of a sham discussion, that its immediate effect would be to excite the suspicion and hostility of the Government in countries where Roman Catholicism was endowed by the State. Nevertheless, the challenge was thrown down, and the continental powers of Europe took it up with a degree of promptitude proportioned to their fear of its effects upon the allegiance of their subjects. Austria expressed her resentment at the new Papal claim by revoking the *Concordat*, prohibiting the public declaration of the Vatican decrees, and then quietly setting about a readjustment of the legal relations between Church and State. Germany went into the conflict with more energy, because her peculiar circumstances exposed her to greater danger from the pretensions of the Roman pontiff. The Papal court had never disguised its hostility to the consolidation of the new German Empire. After the Council of the Vatican, the Ultramontane Party became, as Mr. GLADSTONE puts it, "the sole legitimate party in the Latin Church," and in Germany Ultramontane and Separatist were convertible terms. A power which thinks the maintenance of half a million of trained soldiers essential to its safety, could hardly be expected to look with equanimity upon the practical transfer of the allegiance of one-third of this host of armed citizens to a foreign prince. For prince as well as pontiff the Pope will insist upon being, and since the Vatican decrees extended to the head of the Church the infallibility which had hitherto been claimed only for the Church at large speaking through its Councils, it became as clearly a matter of faith for an obedient Roman Catholic to believe in the imperative necessity of reviving the temporal power as it was to believe in the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. German statesmen saw in the new dogma the pledge of incessant interference with their civil polity and of a possible paralyzing of their military strength in any foreign war not approved of at Rome. They preferred not to await the possibility of thousands of German soldiers being summoned to lay down their arms and, under penalty of the ban of their Church, being forbidden to march to the defense of Alsace or to the aid of the menaced Kingdom of Italy. It was resolved to take advantage of a time of peace to find out whether Pope or Emperor were the stronger, and though the contest seems as far from settlement as ever, it has gone too far to admit of any hollow peace being patched up between the Empire and the Papacy.

Mr. GLADSTONE declines to hazard an opinion about the merits of the German struggle against Ultramontanism, but he is decidedly of opinion that the Vatican is responsible for provoking the conflict. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy toward the Church of Rome has been precisely the reverse of that adopted by Prince BISMARCK. The one has labored for years to remove the last vestiges of the civil disabilities of Roman Catholics, to take away from their Church the last pretense of being unjustly treated by the State. The latter has thrown all the weight of his influence into the work of making the abject submission now demanded by Rome incompatible with civil advancement on the part of her laymen, or with any exercise of their functions at all by her Bishops and priesthood. Yet, widely dissimilar as has been their policy, the two men agree in this, that no one can become a convert to Rome "without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." While Mr. GLADSTONE "recants nothing" and "regrets nothing" of the policy of his party toward the Church of Rome, it is obvious enough that his manifesto will render impossible for some time to come, if not for all time, any renewal of the political alliance between British Liberals and Irish Catholics. It was in virtue of that alliance that the passage of the Irish Church and Land acts was possible, and but for the desertion of his Catholic allies on the Irish University question Mr. GLADSTONE might have been in power still. The pamphlet shows some of the rankling soreness of that desertion which first left the Government in a minority and then compelled the appeal to the country which resulted in a still more crushing defeat. The ex-Premier has not yet passed into the category of retired statesmen, and until he does so he will be accepted as the actual chief of the Liberal opposition. About the only prospect which this opposition had of an early return to power was the possibility of their continuing to command the support of Irish Catholic members. Without that they are in a minority so hopeless that nothing short of some miraculous series of blunders on the part of their opponents could secure for them a working majority in the House of Commons.

If Mr. GLADSTONE, therefore, has very effectually vindicated himself from the charge of being a Jesuit in disguise, he has also thrown away the last visible chance of displacing a Conservative Government. In calling upon English Catholics to imitate, in regard to the Vatican decrees, the resistance offered by their forefathers of three hundred years ago to the Armada which the Pope had blessed, Mr. GLADSTONE probably knows that he is making an appeal which will not be heeded. All that English Catholics can be expected to do is what, according to the telegrams, they have already done, viz., to reiterate their conviction that there is nothing in the new dogma to interfere with their allegiance as citizens. The voluminous discussion which the pamphlet is sure to excite, can only elicit on the part of Romish writers and speakers manifold repetition of this statement. There the matter will rest till the "religious war" which Mr. DISRAELI predicted comes to divide England like the rest of Europe, and to put to a rude test theories which are being debated with more or less heat from the Danube to the Thames.

THE "CORNER" IN LABOR.

One of the saddest results of the changes which the last quarter of a century has made in industrial life is the severance of personal relations between the employer and the employed. This severance is almost absolute in most cases; although there are some—notably those of household service and the higher kind of professional and commercial employment—in which there still lingers something of the sweetness and the safety that come of the interest which one human being takes in the welfare of another, who is in a measure dependent upon him. But even in the office and in the house, service has come to be too much a mere giving of so much for so much, without a thought of either party as to the feeling or the life of the other beyond the mere business relation. And where men are employed in large numbers, there really seems to be a physical difficulty in the way of that personal knowledge and intercourse, and consequent personal interest, which could be kept up when the employer was surrounded by a few men and boys who worked under his eye, and with whom he was frequently a co-worker. That condition of things, the political economists tell us, has gone forever; and it would seem as if they were right, notwithstanding Mr. RUSKIN'S desperate efforts to do away with the great factories.

An unavoidable consequence of this severance of interests, or we should rather say an inseparable part of it, is an antagonistic relative position between the employer and the employed upon the subject of work and wages. The matter has come to be merely one of buying and selling—that is, of trade; and the sole object of trade is to get as much as you may and give as little as you can. The employer asks only how he can have his work done at the least expense, and the employed, where he can sell his labor at the highest price. Personal influence, deference, and respect on the one side, care, consideration, sympathy on the other, seem almost to have disappeared. Moreover, the employed, particularly among those who do the ruder and coarser kinds of work, seem to be beyond the reach of good counsel from any quarter. Were it not so, such strikes as those of our 'longshoremen, and of the Philadelphia operatives, would not occur at this time. Labor is abundant now, and money is hard to get. There are thousands of unemployed men in all the great cities whose little store of savings, if they have any, is nearly exhausted, and who will soon, if they are not already, be willing to undertake work of a lower grade and at lower wages than they have lately been accustomed to. The cold hand of Winter is now almost upon us, and it would seem as if, under the circumstances, this was the very time when striking for wages was the most unwise step that could be taken. The fact that the strike is against a reduction of wages is not at all to the purpose. For it is to be considered that during the past ten years the employing class has been almost at the mercy of the employed. The latter have reduced the hours of work and raised the rate of wages, the first so low and the last so high, that at last employers, whether capitalists or not, ceased, as far as possible, from having work done. Then came the crash, and now the hard times, and the consequence is that employers must reduce wages, or actually stop paying them at all, and that is ruin to the employed, even more surely than to the employer—for the later has something to live on and the former comparatively nothing. And besides all this, with the scarcity of money has come, by the blessing of Heaven, so rich a yield from the earth that food and clothing and all the necessaries of life have diminished very much in cost. Whether the employers or the employed carry their point at the present moment, it seems very clear that the high wages and short hours of the past few years cannot endure. They have been suicidal to labor.

But although this is to be said to labor, has not labor something to say in turn? Might it not justly retort upon the employing class that its example is now its only teaching, and that that example is merely one of grasping greed. It must be admitted that there would be much justice in such an answer. The commercial conduct of the employing class, not so much toward the employed, but within its own limits, is too often such as must shut its mouth against all efforts of one party to compel another to come to its terms. If men will combine to "corner" not only stocks, but greenbacks, and even flour, and coal, and beef, and pork, how can they, with semblance of reason, find fault with those who combine to "corner" labor? Manifestly they have nothing to say; in lawyers' phrase they are concluded. They themselves proclaim by their actions the gospel of greed. If they will combine to "hold" flour, they must not be surprised that the men whose children need the flour combine to "hold" labor. We do not mean to defend the actions of either class, or to hold either to a standard by which only Pharisees would pretend to abide; but the season of trial through which we are passing would, indeed, be one of fruitless suffering if it did not teach one side more prudence, and the other a higher commercial morality.

AMATEUR SMUGGLING.

In that subtle and interesting story of Mr. HOWELL'S, entitled *Their Wedding Journey*, the author gently touches the feminine passion for buying things in Canada, in order to smuggle them into the United States. The wedding journeyer north of our boundary line buys goods she does not want, for the purpose of snatching a fearful joy in getting them through without paying duty. It cannot be denied that the world at large does enjoy cheating the Government out of certain dues, which do not take the form of a direct obligation. People who would scorn to use a canceled stamp, or take advantage of a mistake in making change at the Sub-Treasury, hug themselves with real satisfaction over a silk dress-pattern or diamond bracelet brought home from abroad duty free. Annually many thousands of people returning from the grand tour bring with them all sorts of goods. Some of them spend days in preparing artifices to elude the vigilance of the authorities. They lie awake o' nights conjuring up ingenious devices to conceal their contraband goods, and spend more time and worry over their complicated preparations than would—reckoned at ordinary rates—pay the duty twice over.

It does not seem worth while to go to so much trouble for so little. Yet, year after year the petty business goes on, each generation of smugglers learning from another, and—we are bound to, say—each generation of detectives learning from another. The Commissioner of Customs extracts from the statistics of his office some very curious conclusions concerning this practice. During the year ending June 30, 1873, the number of tourists returning hither from Europe amounted to 36,830. On an average, these brought seven trunks each, filled with dutiable goods, but paying no duty. Think of the guilty joy with which the contents of these 257,810 trunks were spread out in virtuous homes before we reflect that, according to the Commissioner, each piece of baggage represented $500 in value, and that the wicked grand total amounted to the appalling sum of $128,905,000! Let the fair bride of last Spring turn pale with conscious guilt as she reflects that the camel's hair shawl, lace set, and kid gloves which she brought home for her sisters, and unblushingly swore were hers, are included in some such dreadful sum, which will be published next year by the Commissioner of Customs. Let Miss Arabella think of the load of sin she carries on that airy conscience of hers, and then ask herself if the recording angel, when he heard that "Custom-house oath" of hers on the pier, dropped a blotting tear on it as he did on the imprecation of Uncle Toby. Miss Arabella knows very well, if she knows anything, that it is a dishonest and mean evasion of the laws to bring in dutiable goods with the pretense, however shaped, that they are not dutiable. People who go abroad for pleasure can afford to pay their share of the taxes. If they shirk this tax on imported goods, somebody else must make it up in some other way. It will come on the stay-at-homes, who cannot afford to go to foreign parts for amusement and recreation. So long as the law stands, it ought to be obeyed.

This illegal traffic, in which fashionable or rich people are chiefly concerned is bad enough; but it seems that persons who buy abroad for an American market follow up the practice. Secure in the rush of protesting tourists whose trunks are crammed with goods bought on commission or as presents to friends, other artistic smugglers imitate their example and bring in stocks of merchandise for profit. So in various ways the honest importer who pays his duties, and tries to sell his wares at a fair profit, is placed at a disadvantage by rogues in silk attire, or clad in sterner stuff. If a City belle quilts her "real point" into her underwear, she owns herself sister to the little milliner in the next street who does the same thing and makes a thrifty profit by it. The silk dress-pattern which the purser's clerk brings for his sweetheart is multiplied by ten, and goes on the shelves of the canny haberdasher in the Bowery. The offense is equally great in each case; false swearing will not help either one of the sinners. They are talking of modifying the laws so that this prodigious leak may be stopped. As the law stands now it is easily evaded. People in the strange fascination of getting bargains, forget that they break the law when they smuggle a silk dress or a package of diamonds just as much as they would if they should steal one of those commodities. It is a pity that public sentiment cannot be so educated that no more stringent regulations concerning illicit trade shall be necessary. We should prefer that men and women who come back to their native land should refuse to be the bearers of other persons' contraband goods, and should honestly pay their own dues, like conscientious and honorable citizens. It may be too much to ask of human nature as it is now constituted. The flesh is weak, and that impersonality which we call the Government has not the same terror to the average conscience that our censorious neighbor has. But it is pretty clear that unless the amateur importers of articles of luxury reform their ways, our paternal Government will be forced to interfere in behalf of good morals and the revenue.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUFFERERS BY THE EARTHQUAKE IN SALVADOR—AN EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS OF GUATEMALA—HONDURAS AND SALVADOR—THE NICARAGUA ELECTION.

Mail advices from Central America, via Panama Nov. 10, have been received. The Guatemala papers to the 10th inst. express sentiments of gratitude to the Government of Salvador, which has forwarded to that of Guatemala 500 bags of flour to be distributed among the poorer classes that suffered from the earthquake of September last. The latter Government has also thanked that of Salvador for its fraternal benevolence. The municipality of Amatitlan has forwarded $500 to the Government to aid the necessities of those who suffered by the earthquake of September. In Quezaltenango $700 were contributed toward a similar object.

The Economical Society of Guatemala proposes to hold a national exposition of the products of the Republic, to be opened on the 10th of January next. From the collection of objects here brought together selections will be made for the international exhibitions of Santiago de Chile and Philadelphia, in the United States.

The Guatemala press, while congratulating Peru on the precautions taken by the Government there, against the Jesuits, regrets that Nicaragua continues to allow them an asylum in Central America.

A convention has been agreed upon between the Governments of Honduras and Salvador, with the object of settling the internal affairs of Honduras and uniting to combat any further attempts of the reactionary party.

NICARAGUA.

Exchanges from this Republic up to the 18th inst. show that the political atmosphere is considerably troubled, and bodes mischief on account of the amount of party bitterness that has attended the election for President of the Republic. It was hoped, says the *El Porvenir de Nicaragua*, that after the elections had been decided matters would have calmed down. On the contrary the party which lost at the poll accuse the authorities of foul play, and threaten violent measures. The party that has gained is naturally alarmed, and is arming. It is proposed by the chiefs of the Liberal Party to invite the Conservatives to a conference and decide on the basis of a peace. The same periodical, of the 18th ult., says that in eleven districts the votes were: In favor of Chamorro, 596; and 254 in favor of Selva; resulting in a majority for Chamorro and the Conservative party. On the 4th of October the people of Managua voted *en masse* for Pedro Joaquin Chamorro for President. The *Semanal Nicaraguense* of the 10th ult. says the elections have been carried on with a great deal of order in Managua. The City of Leon went for Selva. A correspondent writing from the latter city, under date of the 8th ult., and who was present when the elections took place there, praises the orderly conduct of the people, who came in great numbers to vote. The Government, however, did not fulfill its promises to remain neutral, and to prevent any armed force being near the voting tables. On the first day of the elections the Prefect of the City and Department of Leon indicated that the Directors who were to receive the votes should occupy an upper room in the municipal building, instead of the ground floor as customary. The civil and military authorities had no sooner witnessed the unanimity and majority of the Liberals over the Conservatives when swords were drawn and bayonets fixed against the people. The voting tables were then moved out into the public square, and the voting proceeded with. The Prefect then formed fifty soldiers into line in front of the Directory and ordered them to dissolve and disperse. Lacayo, a member, said that neither he nor the rest of the members were there to please or displease the Government, but to exercise a sacred duty. The President of the Directory, though threatened by the rifles of the soldiers, said he would do his duty even at the risk of his life. The troops were ordered at last to retire, and the voting proceeded. Though 4,000 citizens were marching about from place to place, no disorder took place. All the districts of the Department of Leon have voted for Selva. In those of Chinandega, 53 were for Selva and 37 for Chamorro. At Managua voting was carried on in private houses with strong guards of soldiers, and even cannon to keep away all those of the Selva-Guzman party. Eighteen citizens were arrested and locked up. Similar scenes occurred at Masava and Granada. Selva is very popular, and he will certainly be elected if the Government does not interfere in the elections.

There was a report that one of the ministers would arrive at Leon with 500 men to have the elections held over again.

If the Government continues to interfere a revolution is considered certain.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT—RIGHTS OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN THE OTTOMAN DOMINIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President has issued a proclamation reciting that the act of Congress approved in March last authorizes him to accept for the citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman Dominions and Egypt, established, or to be established, under the authority of the Sublime Porte and of the Government of Egypt; and, therefore, he is authorized, for the benefit of American citizens residing in the Turkish dominions, to accept the recent laws of the Ottoman Porte, ceding the right of foreigners to possess immovable property in said dominions. The proclamation contains the text of the protocol between the United States and Turkey in which it is stated that the law granting foreigners the right of holding real estate does not interfere with the immunities specified by treaties, and which will continue to protect the persons and property of foreigners who may become owners of real estate. As the exercise of this right of possessing real property may induce foreigners to establish themselves in larger number in the Ottoman Empire, the Imperial Government thinks it proper to anticipate and to prevent the difficulties to which the application of the law may give rise in certain localities; and such is the object of the establishment of the rules which follow this declaration. The right of defense and the publicity of the hearings are assured in all cases to foreigners who may appear before the Ottoman tribunals as well as to Ottoman subjects. As a part of the proclamation is added the law conceding to foreigners the right of holding real estate in the Ottoman Empire, passed January, 1867, by which foreigners, proprietors of real estate in town and country, are placed upon terms of equality with Ottoman subjects in all things that concern their landed property. The President has caused the protocol and law to be made public for the information and guidance of citizens of the United States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN COMPANY—APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—The *Daily News* this afternoon publishes the following in regard to the appointment of a Receiver for the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company:

"Yesterday afternoon, on the petition of several classes of the bondholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company, Gen. George B. Wright, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed by the Circuit Court Receiver of the company. The intelligence was first received in this city this forenoon, and astonished the few who heard it, for, although the financial condition of the road has been discussed familiarly heretofore, it was the general feeling that it had tided over the worst part of the storm, and for the future had comparatively plain sailing. Gen. Wright stands at the head of the Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners appointed under the Saratoga combination."

LOUISIANA.

TAMPERING WITH THE RETURNS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19.—The Returning Board found the St. James parish returns correct until reaching roll seven, which showed 100 more votes for Bovee, Independent Republican for the Senate, and others, than accredited them by the tally lists in the hands of the Conservative Committee. The latter protested against the count being received, on the ground of fraud. A member of the committee presented a statement in writing, showing he could prove the returns from St. James had been taken out of the hands of the Secretary of State after their original delivery. He disclaimed any intention of charging the Secretary of State with knowingly committing any wrong, but he could prove the returns had been so removed. Considerable excitement ensued, when a second return from the same roll was discovered agreeing with the statement kept by the Conservatives, thus proving the returns had been tampered with. The latter returns were counted by the board, and the protest was withdrawn.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RETURNING BOARD—ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE PARISHES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Secretary of State Deslonde, in a communication to the Returning Board, referring to the charges that St. James Parish returns had been tampered with while in his custody, says: "This office has not now, nor has it ever had, charge or custody of any parish returns of the late election, except that of Orleans, as directed by law, and these remain in the same sealed packages as delivered to me." A member of the Conservative Committee stated the information of the St. James irregularities came from George E. Bovee, who said he had access to the office of the Secretary of State in connection with said returns. Counsel for Mr. Ela, (colored,) Radical Senatorial candidate, called for the returns of Carroll Parish, alleging the returns had not been made out correctly, and that his client received 533 votes more than was shown in the official statement.

A member of the Conservative Committee protested against the counting of the returns from Carroll Parish on the ground that the election was illegally conducted, and the returns tampered with after reaching New-Orleans, they having been in the hands of Mr. Benham, (white,) Radical Senatorial candidate, who was seen to have the tally-sheets spread out on a table, upon which were pens and ink.

The Carroll Parish returns were laid over till next week, and the board resumed the city count.

Gabe Bebee was arraigned before United States Commissioner Emmet D. Craig, charged with altering the election returns, from West Baton Rouge, and gave bail to appear for examination to-morrow.

MILITARY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Surgeon Basil Norris, Major James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, Major Henry C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. James McMillan, Third Artillery, have been appointed a board, to meet in this city on Nov. 27, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army.

Capt. J. G. Ramsay is ordered to the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, on temporary duty. The resignation of Second Lieut. Frank P. Reep, Tenth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President. Superintendent Thomas Fame is relieved from duty at the National Cemetery, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to assume charge of the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., relieving Superintendent William P. Graham, who upon being relieved will assume charge of the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. Capt. William A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point and ordered to join his regiment. Capt. E. B. Beaumont, of the Fourth Cavalry, is ordered to repair to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for assignment to duty in the place of Capt. Rafferty.

Second Lieut. Otto L. Hein, of the First Cavalry, is ordered to report for duty at West Point to relieve James Rockwell, Jr., in the Ordnance Department, who, upon being relieved, will report for duty at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts.

BUTTER WITHOUT COWS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* refers as follows to a new article of food in the French capital: "I must briefly allude to the new butter, called Margarine Mouries. If we—the world in general that is—rightly understand the process by which this substance is made—approved by analysts, adopted by the Council of Hygiene, authorized by the Government for army use, and taxed at one rate with the genuine article—the end of all things must be at hand. This butter is composed of cream which never dwelt in cow. As I understand, it is neither lard, nor oil, nor grease of any sort, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral. It is made of 'things' in a chemist's shop. Studying the process by which green grass is transformed to milk, M. Mouries-Mège has pursued the task of simplification until he can dispense with the cow's unscientific processes. Was it not Lord Brougham who looked forward to the time when chemists would be our only butchers, when, with the help of a few powders, a furnace, a spectroscope, and elementary education, one would turn a truss of hay into a beefsteak in the back parlor? That is what M. Mège professes to have done, or something like it, for butter, and his brother *savants* all declare the result perfection. Though the process is but a year old, it employs 400 men in seven manufactories. The butter—to which that name is not given by the inventor, but by the *octroi* officials—is sold at about half the price of the real substance in which the cow is not avowedly ignored."

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

If complete readiness for war is the best means of ensuring the continuance of peace, the tranquility of Europe, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, must have been effectually secured this year, in which large additions have been made to the forces of every European Power. The proposed legislation in reference to the German Landsturm will increase the military strength of Germany to an extent hardly yet realized, though the *Spener Gazette* estimates the increased force arising from a first call of the Landsturm at 300,000 men. The French Army will, beginning from this year, be increased within twelve years to 1,800,000, a force supplemented by a Landsturm organization not less extensive than that of Germany. Russia will in the same period muster a standing army of 750,000 men, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria has made so much progress in the development of her military resources that she could take the field with from 500,000 to 600,000 men, Italy could follow with 400,000 men, and Turkey with 200,000; while we have 500,000 men to defend our own soil, and could contribute from 70,000 to 80,000 men toward the prosecution of a European war.

THE ADVANTAGES OF POVERTY.

The Ballarat *Star* says: "A nugget of gold weighing fourteen ounces four pennyweights, was picked up in Macarthur street a few days ago, the fortunate finder being, as is usually the case, a poor working man. The discovery was rather singular. It appears that he was wearing a pair of almost soleless boots, and, while walking along the street, felt a hard substance pressing against the bottom of his foot. Looking down to ascertain if the cause was a sharp-pointed stone, he saw the point of the nugget sticking out of the ground, and soon unearthed it."

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The *Continental Herald* says that the proposal to invite Père Hyacinthe to give some conferences at Lausanne has been again discussed, and it is understood that he has signified that he will accept an invitation to give the series of addresses upon the Decalogue which he had wished to give at Geneva. The parish council of Lausanne have placed the Temple of St. François at his disposal for a conference, and it only remains that the consent of the municipality should be obtained

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1874.

EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER THE ESTIMATES, $2,600,000—RECEIPTS FROM SPIRITS, $50,000,000—PRODUCTION, 70,000,000 GALLONS—RECEIPTS FROM TOBACCO, $33,242,000—PRODUCTION, 107,750,000 POUNDS—PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury says:

The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of duty upon the capital, circulation, and deposits of national banks and collections made by contract, under the act of May 8, 1872, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $102,644,746 98, exceeding his estimate by $2,644,746 98. This amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. His estimate of the receipts for the current fiscal year under the present law is $107,000,000. The total amount of drawback on spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise for the fiscal year of 1873 was $52,346, and for 1874, $35,495. No spirits were exported for the benefit of drawback during the year ended June 30, 1874, and the quality of tobacco exported for the benefit of drawback is very slight in comparison with the quality exported in bond. It is evident, therefore, that where the privilege of exportation before payment of tax has been accorded, exporters have availed themselves of such privilege almost to the exclusion of that authorizing exportation for the benefit of drawback. The amounts refunded during the last two fiscal years for taxes illegally assessed and collected were, in 1873, $618,667; in 1874, $239,749. The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits for the fiscal year 1874 were $49,444,090, or a net decrease of $2,655,281 from those for 1873. There was an increase of $2,153,993 from spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes, and a decrease of $1,477,984 from spirits distilled from those articles, and a decrease of $2,294,959 on articles and occupations relating to spirits formerly taxed, but now exempt. The aggregate increase is $2,157,707, and the aggregate decrease $4,814,989 from the several sources of this branch of revenue. The tables show that while there was very considerable increase in the tax on spirits withdrawn from bond, and on export spirits stamps there was quite a large falling off in the receipts from brandy, the special taxes of dealers and rectifiers, stamps other than tax-paid stamps, and certain sources repealed by the act of June 6, 1872. The decrease in the tax on brandy is owing, in a great part, to the partial failure of the fruit crop in 1873. A glance at the receipts from this source for the last four years exhibits the fluctuations to which this species of tax is subject. Thus, in 1870 the returns on brandy were $611,915; in 1871, $1,236,006; in 1872, $544,849; in 1873, $2,014,646, and in 1874, $536,681. The annual product varies with the annual yield of fruit from which it is distilled. The apparent loss in special taxes of dealers and rectifiers is due to the fact that since the adoption of the system of paying special taxes by stamps these taxes have been collected a little earlier each succeeding year. Formerly a large part of these taxes were returned in July and August; scarcely any before May 1, when they became due. Now the time of payment is, to a large extent, anticipated, as the following figures will show:

In April, 1872, the receipts from special taxes now in the tax list were $144,573, about the average of the receipts for three or four months previous. In April, 1873, they increased to $566,988, and in April, 1874, to $2,130,036. Thus $422,416 more were returned in April, 1873 and $1,994,457 more in April, 1874, than in April, 1872, and collections which were formerly made in the first quarter of the official year are now returned in the last quarter of the year immediately preceding it. This being the case a more correct method probably of ascertaining the increase or decrease of the receipts from special taxes would be by a comparison by special tax years. Such a comparison of receipts from rectifiers and dealers in liquors for special tax years ended April 30, 1873 and 1874, shows that instead of there being a decrease of $964,137, as appears from a comparison by fiscal years, there was an actual increase of $799,413 from these two sources alone. What is here said concerning the special taxes of rectifiers and dealers is also applicable to all other special taxes, the aggregate amount of which returned in the special tax year of 1874, was $1,672,388 more than the amount turned in the preceding special tax year. The act of June 6, 1872, so far as it relates to spirits, did not go into operation until Aug. 14, 1872. During one entire month, then, of the fiscal year of 1873, the value of warehouse, rectifiers', and dealers' stamps was 25 cents each, instead of 10 cents, their present value under the above-named act. This accounts wholly or in part for the decrease in revenue from this source. Certain spirit taxes were repealed Aug. 1, 1872, some of which assessed at that time were not collected prior to the last fiscal year. The amount of $2,294,959 less was received from those sources in 1874 than in 1873.

Production of Spirits During the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1874.—The total production from materials other than fruit was 68,805,374 gallons; total production from fruit, 766,688; aggregate production from all sources 69,572,062 taxable gallons.

During the last fiscal year 2,880 fruit distilleries were registered and 2,841 operated, and 709 distilleries other than fruit were registered and 665 operated.

While the figures show an increased activity in all operations relating to bonded distilled spirits, it appears the quantity produced during the year 1874 as compared with that produced during the year 1873, is relatively greater than the quantity withdrawn for all purposes during the year 1874 as compared with the quantity withdrawn for all purposes during the year 1873, leaving a balance of 15,817,709 gallons in warehouse on June 30, 1874, which is 2,900,247 gallons more than was in warehouse on June 30, 1873, the quantity in warehouse at that time being 12,917,462 gallons.

During the first quarter of the present year the demand for distilled spirit has been active, and the quantity withdrawn from warehouse upon the payment of tax has exceeded the quantity deposited, so that the balance remaining in warehouse Sept. 30, 1874, has been reduced to 12,577,096 gallons, or a decrease of 3,240,613 gallons, as compared with the quantity remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874. The good prices obtained for spirits in the home market has had the effect of diminishing the exportations during the same period, so that whereas the quantity removed from the warehouse for export, and unaccounted for June 30, 1874, was 2,145,010 gallons; the quantity remaining unaccounted for Sept. 30, 1874, was 1,047,714 gallons, a decrease of 1,097,296 gallons during the three months ended Sept. 30, 1874. The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors were $9,304,679; the number of brewers engaged, 2,524.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars in all their forms, were $33,242,875 62, showing, as compared with the previous fiscal year, a decrease of $1,143,427 47. As compared with the first quarter of the preceding fiscal year, the collections made for the first quarter of the last fiscal year show a decrease to the amount of $1,537,425 60. This decrease was not unexpected, owing to the large quantities of tobacco put upon the market in consequence of the closing out of the bonded warehouses by act of June 6, 1872, and the increased stimulant given for two or three months to the movement of plug tobacco by the adoption of a uniform rate of tax at 20 cents per pound by the same act. The decrease during the second quarter amounting to $1,144,607, all of which took place during the months of October and November, 1873, was undoubtedly the result of the financial disturbance of the country. The loss in collections during the two months named was $1,440,781, but from the month of November, 1873, up to the present time there has been a steady increase of collections from this source over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount ever collected in any one quarter from tobacco was collected during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which reaches the sum of $10,162,954 35. Should corresponding relative collections continue to be made for the remaining three quarters, the receipts from this source will aggregate for the current fiscal year, in round numbers, $36,000,000. Taking the amount of taxes collected as a basis for computing the product of manufactured tobacco for the year ended June 30, 1874, the result is as follows: Tobacco of all descriptions, taxed at twenty cents per pound, 104,502,548 pounds; snuff, taxed at thirty-two cents per pound, 3,245,143 pounds; total quantity on which tax was paid is 107,747,691 pounds; adding the tobacco, &c. shipped in bond for export, 10,800,927 pounds, gives a total production of 118,548,619 pounds for the year, being an increase over the annual production of the preceding fiscal year of 2,107,684 pounds.

The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, was 1,886,697,498, being in excess of the number on which taxes were collected the previous fiscal year by 79,662,852. This number, however, does not show the actual production of the country for the time specified, inasmuch as there are included in this number the imported cigars which paid an Internal Revenue tax in addition to the import duty. The quantity of tobacco shown by the records to have been removed without payment of tax for exportation to foreign countries, was, for the year ended June 30, 1874, 10,800,927 pounds; exported after the tax had been paid, with the benefit of drawback, 36,901 pounds. Total quantity exported during the year, 10,837,828 pounds. This is in excess of the total quantity exported during the previous fiscal year by 727,763 pounds. From the preceding figures and comparative statements it will be seen that while the collections from tobacco show a falling off as compared with the previous fiscal year, the actual production of manufactured tobacco was in excess of any previous year by over 2,000,000 pounds and the exportation to foreign countries was in excess of any previous year by nearly three-quarters of a million pounds. Upon the whole the results for the year are highly satisfactory, and indicate the prosperous condition of this great branch of national industry, and show it to be a reliable source of revenue to the national treasury, even during a season of general business depression. But to secure the best results from the tax now imposed by law upon manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, it is indispensably necessary so to control the movements of raw or leaf tobacco as not to allow its direct consumption to diminish the demand for manufactured tobacco. The enactment of the several leaf clauses in the act of June 6, 1872, while they effectually accomplish this object, do not at all interfere with the sale, transfer, or shipment of leaf tobacco for the ordinary purposes of trade and commerce, and the Commissioner therefore earnestly urges the continuance of said leaf clauses without amendment or alteration.

PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES.

The total number of suits pending July 1, 1874, was 7,246; amount of judgments recovered by the United States in criminal actions, $286,598; judgments recovered by the United States in civil actions *in personam*, $961,424; collected on judgments and paid into court in criminal actions, $67,607; collected on judgments and paid into court in civil actions *in personam*, $287,999; collected on judgments and paid into court in actions *in rem*, or proceeds of forfeiture, $730,740. The seizures of property for violations of Internal Revenue law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were as follows:

118,034 gallons of distilled spirits, valued at	$122,654
1,571½ bbls. of fermented liquors, valued at	11,758
88,244½ pounds of tobacco, valued at	25,798
585,747 cigars, valued at	11,153
Miscellaneous property, valued at	304,999
Total value of seizures	$476,362

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES THAN SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The following shows the receipts from all sources other than spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors for 1874:

Bank deposits, savings banks capital, bank circulation	$3,387,100
Adhesive stamps	6,136,844
Penalties	364,216
Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt	764,880

At the time the last annual report was prepared the system inaugurated by act of Dec. 24, 1872, by which the office of assessor was abolished and the Commissioner authorized and required to make the various inquiries, determinations and assessments of taxes, had been in operation only five months, and certain beneficial results, besides the great annual saving in salaries, ($1,600,000,) had already been obtained, such as increase in the receipts from special taxes. It was observed, also, quite unexpectedly, that the receipts of collections for their lists reached this office earlier than when prepared by the local assessing officers. The additional beneficial results which have become apparent during the past year have been sufficient, taken in connection with those already observed, to establish the fact beyond a doubt that the system has secured returns from taxpayers more fully and promptly than heretofore, and consequently a larger amount of tax and a more prompt payment thereof.

Of the tax against banks and bankers which remained unchanged by law there was collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873:—Capital, $736,950; circulation, $24,778; deposits, $1,835,993. Total, $2,597,721. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874:—Capital $916,878; circulation, $16,738; deposits, $2,067,118. Total, $3,000,734, showing an increase of $403,013. It is believed that increase may, to a great degree, be fairly attributed to the new system of assessment, as the period in which the increase occurs included the Fall of 1873, memorable for the great financial disasters which occurred at that time. This opinion is further sustained from the circumstances that during this year more than seventy banks have been for the first time assessed, although doing business and liable to be assessed during previous years.

The improvement is still more apparent in the collection of special taxes. The amount collected from this source was, during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1872, $3,303,239; during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1873, when the new system was first applied, $5,336,076, and during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1874, $5,855,581, showing an increase in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1874, over the corresponding periods of 1873 and 1872, of $519,504 and $2,552,041 respectively. A similar result has been experienced in the collection of taxes from all other assessable sources. While thus the new system has led to a steady increase of collections, it has also tended to make these collections more prompt and regular.

By act of June 6, 1872, the tax imposed upon banks and bankers is assessable on the first day of June and December, respectively, and is payable semi-annually. The collections from this source, exclusive of the tax on savings banks, which has since been reduced by law, was in the months of December, 1872, and January, 1873, $1,033,669; the amount assessed for the preceding half year, $1,585,840, showing that in the first two months after the tax became due, 65.18 per cent. of the total amount assessed was collected, while under the new system the collections in June and July, 1873, were $1,205,710 from a semi-annual assessment of $1,496,795, giving a rate of eighty per cent. for the first two months, and in December, 1873, and January, 1874, we have a collection of $1,587,747 from an assessment of $1,928,216, increasing the rate of collections to 80.34 per cent. The law provides for the payment of special taxes on or before the 1st day of May in each year.

The collections of special taxes during the months of April, May, and June, were as follows: 1872—April, $144,572; May, $1,437,966; June, $1,671,000. 1873—April, $566,988; May, $3,796,740; June, $972,347. 1874—April, $2,139,029; May, $3,236,082; June, $480,468, a large yearly increase of collections for the first two months, and consequent decrease for the third.

THE PRINTING OF STAMPS.

For the past three years all spirits, tobacco, cigars, and beer stamps, with the exception of the class denominated strip stamps, have been printed in two colors, the borders or tints being printed by the Continental and National Bank-note Companies, of New-York, and the second printing by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. The strip stamps were also printed by said bureau. The contracts with the bank-note companies having expired, it was determined, after a full consideration of the subject, to advertise for proposals for the printing of all the above stamps, and accordingly an advertisement, dated July 21, 1874, was inserted, and the bids were opened Aug. 25, 1874. The proposals submitted revealed the fact that taking the issue of stamps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the prices paid to the Bureau of Engineering and Printing, and the Continental and the National Bank Note Companies for printing the same as a basis, and having the tints or borders printed by the process known as "surface printing," instead of by plate-printing, as heretofore, a saving might be effected of about $75,000 per annum. Contracts were therefore made with the bank note companies making the lowest bids, and the work has been commenced. It has been suggested that inasmuch as a fully-equipped Bureau of Engraving and Printing is maintained by the General Government, the head of the office be required to submit estimates for the printing of all internal revenue stamps when bids for the same are advertised for, to be opened and considered as are like bids by individuals or companies; or that the head of that bureau be authorized and required, on a requisition by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to furnish all the stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary. The latter plan would seem to be the more convenient, inasmuch as the necessary appropriations would all be made to the one Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is greatly to be desired that Congress should make some positive provision in regard to this matter.

PAY OF SUPERVISORS AND COLLECTORS.

The Commissioner respectfully calls the attention of Congress to the recommendations in his last annual report relative to the pay of Supervisors and Collectors, and again urges the rates therein proposed be provided for by law, to apply to the current and succeeding fiscal years.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

House bill No. 3,572, of the last session, provided in several important instances for the improvement of the internal revenue system, but unfortunately in this respect failed to pass the Senate. Several of those provisions will be recommended again by this office for adoption. The total receipts from stamps on bank checks, &c., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, &c., being the remnants of what was known under the Revenue laws originally as documentary and proprietary stamps, were for the last fiscal year $6,136,844. If Congress should wish to abolish these remnants, but were still of the opinion that the revenue could not be diminished with safety, an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon. This would yield, estimating on the number of taxable gallons produced during the last fiscal year, $6,957,000. An additional tax on tobacco of four cents per pound, estimating on a corresponding basis, (excluding snuff,) would yield $4,612,000.

INFORMATION.

Since the passage of the act of June 22, 1874, repealing so much of the act of May 8, 1872, as provides for the employment of persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting moneys withheld, various parties have from time to time given information which they assert shows, or tends to show, that the persons and corporations named by them have withheld money belonging to the United States as internal revenue tax. This information has usually been accompanied by a claim to the general reward of not to exceed ten per cent. of the amount which may eventually be realized by the Government, a reward offered under the authority of section 39 of the act of June 6, 1872, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes." The information thus obtained has been furnished by this office to the proper internal revenue officers, with instructions to make a prompt investigation of each case, and to take the steps necessary for the collection of all amounts ascertained to be due. The parties from whom it was obtained have been referred to those officers, and have been requested to give them such further information on the subject as they may possess. Some amounts have already been realized in this way, but a large majority of the cases reported are still undergoing investigation, and are in different stages of advancement. Taxes due under repealed laws have, however, been collected to a considerable amount by the internal revenue officers without the aid of other parties. The sum thus collected during the last fiscal year was something over $625,000. During the first quarter of the present fiscal year there was collected over $184,000, and further collections are continually being made.

AMUSEMENTS—ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" is to be the opera at the Academy of Music this evening. This will be Mlle. Albani's last appearance in Thomas' opera, which, it should be remembered, also brings before the audience Signori Debassini, Fiorini, and Scolara, Mlle. Heilbron, and Miss Cary.

A PECULIAR CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Christian Hansen and his wife have been committed to answer a complaint of Dr. W. H. Wevill. The latter, being their family physician, was visiting the wife, who invited him into her chamber to look at some new furniture, and while there the husband rushed in with a loaded pistol and threatened to shoot him unless he signed a paper acknowledging improper conduct. This the Doctor refused to do, when the wife pushed him down on the bed, and while in this position the husband shot him, inflicting a wound in his knee, rendering amputation necessary. The case is supposed to be a black-mailing operation. Dr. Wevill has since stated that he does not believe that Hansen intended to shoot him, but that the weapon was discharged during the scuffle between them after Hansen had threatened him with a pistol.

JAMAICA.

DISASTERS BY THE HURRICANE OF NOV. 1—MANY VESSELS DAMAGED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 5.—The following casualties by the hurricane of the 1st inst. are reported: Annotto Bay packet, (laden,) damaged; Princess Royal, (laden,) damaged; Morning Star, wrecked; Trelawny, wrecked; Village Bride, (salt,) wrecked; Katinka, wrecked; Francis Ann, wrecked; Floride, wrecked; Eveline, ashore; The Wave, ashore; The Gazelle, ashore; The Swan, ashore; The Brilliant, ashore; The Moselle, (Port Royal,) damaged; The Lizzie, (Port Royal,) damaged; The Louise, damaged. At St. Ann's, in addition to the grounding of the British brigantine Helen, of Halifax, several coasting vessels were driven ashore. Advices from different sections bring reports of great destruction of property and crops by the storm. The American brigantine Lizzie Verdun, which was driven ashore at Port Maria during the hurricane, is to be sold.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE.

REMOVING FREIGHT—THE CABIN DETACHED AND THE BODIES IN IT SWEPT AWAY—CAUSE OF THE SINKING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Divers were at work last evening removing the freight from the wreck of the steamer Empire. The cabin in the meantime broke loose, and the bodies entangled in it were doubtless swept away. Among these are included the Kemper family, all the other women, cabin boys, pantry men and waiters.

A driver who went down into the hull, reports that it was much broken, the hog chains being wrenched completely out of the boat, leaving a large hole, which must have been under water, and caused the vessel with her heavy freight to sink almost immediately.

ARKANSAS.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Judge Poland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate the Arkansas affairs; Judge Wilshire, member of Congress elect from the Little Rock district, and Col. Hynes, present member for that district, arrived here yesterday, and several interviews with them are published, but they differ in some material respects. In one account Judge Poland, it is asserted, said the Garland Government, recently elected, is trying to act fairly, and Garland, although not possessed of very great moral force himself, and being surrounded by a strong element of perhaps the vicious sort, is trying to do well. The Baxter faction sustains the Garland Government, while the Brooks men sustain Lieut. Gov. Smith.

The programme of the Brooks party evidently is, in the event of the Federal Government favoring Smith for the seat in the Gubernatorial chair, to press the Brooks-Baxter suit, which is still pending in the court, in the hope of reseating Brooks as the legally-elected Governor. If, however, Smith is seated as Governor by Federal force he will have to be maintained there by the same power, but Judge Poland does not think such action will be taken. Smith, he says, is no more Governor than Baxter was, and he thinks the authority of the latter was gained by fraud. Smith is a firebrand, and for his sake and the sake of the State it is a good thing that he has fled. His claims to the Governorship are worthless, and there is little likelihood of their being made to appear of any value to the President.

Another says: Judge Poland asserts that, although both Baxter and Brooks have disappeared from the political arena, yet the question now at issue is, which of these was elected Governor in 1872. The new Constitution, Poland says, was conceived and adopted in a very irregular manner. The old Constitution provided for amendments only, and prescribed the method for their adoption; and power was delegated to the General Assembly of the State to submit the question to the people whether or not they would hold a Constitutional Convention. Thus it appears that the action of the Arkansas Legislature in the premises was without authority and wholly irregular. A parallel case to this Mr. Poland finds in the celebrated Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, more than a quarter of a century ago. The hopes and ambition of Smith rest upon the illegality of the Constitution. Baxter, with Lieut. Gov. Smith, and the whole Radical ticket of 1870 were elected for four years, less than one half of which they had served, when the new election, held under the new Constitution this Fall, provided their successors. In case the new Constitution should be declared invalid, of course the present State Government would no longer exercise the duties at present incumbent upon it, and the question would recur to the election of 1872, as between the Brooks and Baxter candidates. Touching this matter, Judge Poland freely expresses the conviction that Brooks received a large majority of the votes cast. The testimony taken before the Congressional Committee plainly indicates this, and it is rendered still more probable, in Mr. Poland's view, by the fact that the Democracy voted almost unanimously for Brooks as against Baxter. Of the prospects for an early settlement of the question Judge Poland does not speak in a very hopeful manner. He regards the issue affecting the validity of the new Constitution as one of very grave importance, and, inasmuch as it is a strictly legal question, he gives no opinion whatever respecting it. The Judge also said the testimony before his committee was about concluded, but the people seemed to have a greater feeling of security with such a body in their midst, and asked earnestly for its retention. He therefore appointed Hon. J. D. Ward a subcommittee, and left him at Little Rock with a Sergeant at Arms and a reporter. He will doubtless find something to occupy his time and attend to. Judge Poland has gone to Washington at the call of Attorney General Williams.

SENATOR DORSEY'S ELECTION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 19.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day and passed to a second reading, appointing a joint committee to inquire into the manner of the election of Senator Dorsey. The resolution will undoubtedly pass, and the whole matter receive a thorough investigation.

Everything is quiet throughout the State. Nothing has yet been heard of the whereabouts of Smith or Wheeler.

FIGHT BETWEEN DETECTIVES AND LIQUOR SELLERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—Last night a whisky Detective named Rauche was badly beaten by two restaurant keepers. This morning another detective named Broumit encountered the same persons, and in the struggle Broumit drew a large butcher-knife and stabbed one of his assailants named Grospend who is not expected to recover.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN MAYOR IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The hardest fought political contest known here for years came off to-day at the municipal election. Mr. James, Republican, was elected Mayor by 217 majority, a gain of seventy-five over Maynard's vote in the State election.

SANGUINARY FIGHT AMONG COMMUNISTS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—A very serious fight occurred in this city this morning in the house of a newly-arrived Frenchman, named Dubois, living on Craig street, which resulted in the wounding of one man so severely that he is not expected to live, and the stabbing and cutting of four or five others in a horrible manner. All the parties interested are Communists, not long over from Paris.

DANGEROUS SPORT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—The steeple-chase over the St. Charles courses, yesterday, resulted in several accidents. Barebone won the race. William Lee, the rider of Kaiser, was thrown in taking a leap, dislocating his shoulder-blade. Bonny Kate, ridden by Mr. McCormack, in taking the last jump, stumbled and broke the fetlock of her fore leg.

A DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A GATHERING OF THE YOUNG MEN OF THE PARTY AT DELMONICO'S—REMARKS OF HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND OTHERS.

A reception was given last night in the small parlors of Delmonico's by the Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of New-York. The company began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock. As will be seen from the list of those present, the assemblage was composed almost exclusively of young lawyers, whose names have never been heard of in connection with public affairs, and not more than one or two prominent men were in attendance. The decorations consisted solely of half a dozen national and State flags, and the music was supplied by an orchestra of six pieces. At 9:30 Hon. Samuel J. Tilden arrived, accompanied by Mr. Henry Havemeyer, son of the Mayor. The company was received by Townsend Cox, President of the club, while the performance of the orchestra enlivened the rather dull proceedings. Among those present were Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Hon. William H. Wickham, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. S. S. Cox, Police Justice Kilbreth, Alfred T. Ackert, Col. B. N. Harrison, Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Parke Godwin, William C. Whitney, Edward L. Parris, George W. Van Slyck, Hon. James B. Pearsall, of Queens County; Gen. McMahon, John T. McGowan, Commissioner Porter, Col. E. L. Gaul, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Randolph Robinson, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Henry H. Anderson, Hugh L. Powell, Alderman Van Shaick, and the following members of the club: Townsend Cox, Simon Sterne, Edward Cooper, Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry F. Dimock, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles D. Ingersoll, David B. Williamson, William C. Whitney, Francis N. Scott, Oliver P. Buel, William T. Pelton, Stuyvesant F. Morris, Thomas L. Snead, John A. Beall, L. G. Garrettson, John W. Weed, Hugh L. Cole, Peter B. Olney, Edward L. Parris, Henry Havemeyer, Frank Thompson, E. H. Lacombe, John A. Foley, John W. Greene, and James H. Skidmore.

About 10 o'clock the President marshaled the guests into the supper-room, and after refreshments had been partaken of introduced Mr. Tilden, who spoke substantially as follows in response to the toast of the Governor elect:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: I did not think that I should have felt myself able to-night to attend any ordinary festivity, but a meeting of this club, composed, as it is, of young men of culture and talent and of social position, who have associated for the purpose of securing co-operation in the conduct and fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, too much neglected in this community, was an occasion on which I felt it to be a duty to lend whatever I can of commendation and encouragement to such a public object. I had occasion three years ago during a period of political revolution—rather after that revolution was accomplished—and in one other occasion since, to express my sense of the consequences in a Republican community of the disregard of the duties of citizenship, and to say that it was indispensably necessary in the present condition of our country that young men—young men whose stations would enable them to make some sacrifice—should come forward to do their duty to the community in which they live. [Applause.] Several circumstances have contributed to cause the neglect which has been apparent in those occupying official station in our country. Official station is not so distinguished as it was in the early days of the Republic. Men have not the same motives, the same influences operating on their minds to take part in public affairs. And then, in modern times, there have sprung up so many industrial enterprises and so many organizations, that they have detracted very largely from the young and rising talent society affords to the prosecuting of such objects. It is now just about twenty years, or a little more than that period, since old men repealed the Missouri Compromise, and set this great country in the flames of sectional controversy and sectional hatred. During that twenty years it mattered little what a man's conduct was in regard to ordinary concerns of government and human society. The consequence was that we almost ceased to educate young men to do their duty to the public. I had occasion in 1867, when looking around to nominate some young men, and in conversation with a gentleman not now living, he agreed with me that we ought to introduce some young men into official stations. After mentioning all that I knew, I told him they were all about fifty years of age, and that is the official age. Now I did not doubt that there were men of competency and men of character under that age, but the difficulty was not merely that there had been no opportunity to train them, but there had been no opportunity to discover their adaptability. We have had no schools of statesmen in this nation. There have been no statesmen; there are no statesmen to carry on the affairs of the country. And it is because there is in this society the germ of a better future that I come here to-night to encourage you, and to hope you will come forward in the work you have begun. [Applause.] I think there is no institution, no association existing in the country that can be of more service in this respect than the club I have the honor to meet to-night. Go on, young men, perfect yourselves in education. Go back to Democratic opinion—the regular fountain in regard to government. Go back to the regular source of thought in our own country. Seek the application of the great principles of popular government to the problems before you. Seek to elevate the standard of morality in the public trusts of the country. [Applause.] We have reached a period in public history in which we can no longer permit personal considerations to interfere with the ordinary affairs of Government. In conclusion he encouraged the members of the club to go onward in the course they had marked out for themselves, and if they sought fortune, if they sought independent honor, he begged of them to remember that it was to be secured on terms of honor and self-respect if they would only have the courage to insist upon these terms and to submit to none other. [Applause.]

The following toasts were also given: "The Democratic Press," responded to by Erastus Brooks; "Free Trade," by Simon Stern; "Hard Money," by William C. Whitney; "Home Rule," by Peter B. Olney, and "The Young Men's Democratic Club," by Park Commissioner D. B. Williamson.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes, under date Nov. 4: "There is grave news to report to-day. It appears that the Reformed Churches of France, growing more determined in resistance as they find their wishes disregarded, have sent deputies to Paris from each consistory affected by the Government circular. Their mandate is to 'defend with their utmost energy the rights of the churches attacked.' This deputation, immediately on arriving, put itself in communication with the committee named last year to represent the Liberal minority of the Synod. A General Assembly was summoned at once, of which MM. N. Buisson and Montandon are honorary Presidents, M. Vigué Chairman, and MM. Gaussen and Picheral Secretaries. Before them the delegates laid a distressing statement of the agitation reigning all over France among the Protestant congregations. They cannot but think that the Government has an object undeclared in view thus to take part with one section of their body against the vast majority. After carefully discussing the situation, the meeting drew up a protest affirming once more the agreement of all Liberals on the point in question, whatever their views upon dogma, and also declaring their firm resolve to uphold the rights of each member of the Church as well as the liberties which they have hitherto enjoyed in peace. 'Disciples of Christ,' they say, 'we will have no master other than Him; we recognize in no human authority—neither synod nor council—the right of separating us from His communion; we proclaim the glorious liberty of the children of God, and we will not suffer ourselves to be thrust back under the yoke of servitude upon a pretext of defining the Church's faith in a dogmatic confession, passed by a bare majority in a council arbitrarily elected, which has taken on itself the right to set bounds to the development of religious life in our churches. We claim aloud the right to live and increase in our paternal house under the same title as those of our brothers who call themselves orthodox; and we will not have snatched from us the name or rights of the Reformed Protestant Church which were bequeathed by our fathers the Huguenots. * * * In rendering to the State, without hesitation, that which belongs to the State, let us not touch that which belongs to the Lord, Sovereign Author, Master of our souls. You, our co-religionists, will aid us to be firm and constant, true and watchful; you will support us with your confidence, and in brotherly fellowship, in deep love, forming but one heart and one soul, we will show ourselves worthy of our traditions, and equal to the destinies reserved for true Christians in our native land. If God be for us who shall be against us?' After the unanimous adoption of this manifesto the General Assembly resolved to keep itself in constant communication with its congregations throughout France and Algeria, in order to act with weight in the negotiations which its committee is about to enter on with Government. As to the action of M. De Cumont nothing is yet known. It was stated the other night that he intended to pay no heed to the protests hitherto received, but the vigorous action of these worthy descendants of an heroic family cannot be ignored. Meanwhile the schism in the Church becomes more conspicuous, as is natural. Sunday last was the great anniversary of the Reformation. It was celebrated over all France, but everywhere, says the *Journal des Débats*, it was evident how the antagonism deepens daily. The members of each party, in fact, met separately. Here in Paris, the Liberals preferred to assemble in the Salle Saint André, where preached M. Vigué, President of the Consistory of Nimes. The question is, what Government can do in face of this opposition. The point of law may be doubtful, but custom makes the assent of a congregation necessary for any dismissal of its officers or clergy. Such assent the Liberals, almost everywhere in vast majority, can be scarcely expected to give. And what happens then? No man can say, but a prompt solution of the difficulty must be found.

DISCHARGED CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Nov. 19.—Thirty discharged soldiers left here this morning by teams to Moorehead, thence to their homes in Ontario and Quebec. Thirty more will follow in the morning. Many of these expect to return in the Spring.

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT EXONERATED.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S DECISION—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER UNSUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE—CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW UNDER WHICH HE WAS APPOINTED.

In the matter of the charges preferred by Oswald Ottendorfer and others against John I. Davenport, as United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections, Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, gave a lengthy decision yesterday. The Judge says: "The impression upon my mind at the close of the investigation herein was, that the charges were very largely founded in misapprehension of the duties of a United States Commissioner, and that there was a failure to show either dereliction of duty, misconduct in office, want of integrity, or the influence of improper motives in the exercise of the powers by law conferred upon the Commissioner. I nevertheless deemed it prudent to examine more deliberately the evidence upon my minutes, with the aid of a copy of the testimony furnished me by the counsel for the complainants, and in connection with the documents produced on the investigation. That examination I have now made. I cannot attempt to reproduce the testimony of the various witnesses or to state the transactions in literal detail. I must content myself with stating conclusions, and, so far as facts are concerned, give the substance according to what I deem proved, and without especially noticing conflicts of testimony relating to manner rather than substance in the conduct of the respondent.

Some of the charges assume that it is the duty of the Commissioner to prosecute the complaints made to him of violations of law, and therefore that his omission to do so was either itself a failure in duty, or else it warranted the influence that the warrants of arrest in the cases mentioned were issued for an improper purpose, or at least without any belief in the truth of the complaints on which such warrants were issued.

A Commissioner in dealing with alleged offenders is a judicial officer, and not a prosecutor. His powers are for the arrest, examination, discharge, or commitment of persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States, with power to admit to bail for appearance at court to answer. When, on due complaint, he issues his warrant of arrest, and on being brought before the Commissioner the person arrested gives bail to answer, it is no part of the office or duty of the Commissioner to prosecute the charge. The matter then passes into the hands of the legal representative of the Government, the District Attorney. The references of improper conduct or improper motive sought to be drawn from the allegation often repeated in the specifications herein, that the respondent did not prosecute the charges mentioned therein, are therefore wholly unwarranted. It was no part of his duty to prosecute them.

Some of the charges closely blended with the proceedings are that, after arrests made in the instances specified, the Commissioner did not proceed with suitable promptness to the examination of the witnesses or party touching the truth of the charges. Such an examination the person arrested may properly require, not only to ascertain whether the facts furnish probable cause for holding him to answer, but to determine from the facts disclosed what amount of bail ought to be required. The instances, as to which some proof on the subject was given, were each where persons arrested had given bail—the circumstances of which will be adverted to in what follows. It is an error to suppose that it is the duty of a Commissioner, after bail to answer has been given, to proceed with a further inquiry, in the nature of a preliminary trial, to determine whether such trial should be required. After bail taken, the matter passes into the hands of the District Attorney to be brought before the Grand Jury or the Court, subject to whatever discretion the District Attorney may lawfully exercise in the matter. I am aware that for the purpose of aiding the District Attorney in developing the case, informing him of all the facts and the proofs, and as an indulgence to the accused, an examination, with his concurrence, is often had. But by giving bail the person accused submits himself to answer at the next term of the court, and he cannot thereafter claim an examination before the Commissioner. On the contrary, the Commissioner has thereafter no legal authority to order a discharge of the bail given, however satisfied he might be on such subsequent examination that the accusation was unfounded. The matter has passed from his hands. So far, therefore, as either misconduct or bad motives in the issuing of any warrant of arrest was deemed inferable from the failure to continue such examination, it entirely fails to sustain such an imputation. It is an important question whether the law ought not to provide for the giving of bond or security to appear from day to day when the person arrested desires the preliminary examination into the question into the cause to hold him, or as to the amount of bail to answer, which should be required, and so relieve him from actual custody during such examination. In some States such power is given by express statute. It has been adjudged that here Commissioners have some power. [United States vs. Case, 8 Blatchford, 250, and cases cited.] The existence of such a power would have removed a principal embarrassment in some of the cases mentioned in this proceeding.

The complaints very freely charged that the respondent has used his official powers corruptly for partisan purposes. This is a serious matter, and is often repeated in their specifications. Its establishment would necessarily involve want of personal integrity, and therefore unfitness for any office of trust; and if any discrimination on such a subject were permissible, it would impart a special unfitness for the discharge of any judicial duty. It might reasonably have been expected that a charge involving such consequences, and the resulting disgrace of the accused, would not be placed on file without some evidence to sustain it. The complainants, so far as may be inferred from the examination of two of them, had no knowledge of any facts supporting such a charge. They appeared to have acted upon hearsay, and it is only just that I should say that when the opportunity was given to show, by any legal evidence, that the charge was true, they have entirely failed. There is no evidence that in the execution of the law imposing duties upon the respondent in his office, either of Chief Supervisor or Commissioner, he did not act with equal promptness and with equal fairness, without distinction of persons, and without regard to the political affinity of persons charged before him with offenses.

In reference to this branch of the subject, it is pertinent to say that it may be some explanation of what appear to have been the suspicions of the complainant, to say, that by the acts of Congress providing for the appointment of Supervisors of Election and the Chief Supervisor and prescribing their duties, they are brought into immediate contact with, and participation in, the conduct of elections.

By personal presence and supervision they are to guard against fraud, false registration, and illegal voting, and are required to take prompt, and, in some instances, summary measures to that end, and to bring offenders to justice. The Chief Supervisor is, by the act, charged with numerous and laborious duties for these purposes, and with a general superintendence with the other Supervisors. Such duties are not partisan in fact, and yet they are in such relation to the conduct of such elections that they are regarded as political. It is matter of history that the acts of Congress, under which these offices are held, have been looked upon with disfavor by very many as an uncalled for interference by the General Government with elections in the States. As a consequence the discharge of duties by these officers has been looked upon with jealousy and suspicion, and especially a suspicion that they will exercise the office so as to promote the interest of that party which is supposed to have enacted the law, or to which the officers themselves belong. Political parties are, unfortunately, ready to impute to their adversaries partisan motives even in their legislation, and hence it is not to be accounted strange that the statutes under which the Chief Supervisor acts were deemed partisan in their purpose, or that their officer, who executes them, should meet with the like suspicion whenever the discharge of his duty affected any one of the party disapproving the law. It is true that no body of men will avow a hostility to pure, honest, and legally conducted elections, or declare their assent to fraudulent registration or illegal voting, but they will resent anything which they deem an imputation that their party is in fault in this respect, and they do, in fact, look with jealousy upon what they deem uncalled for interference by Federal authorities, appointed under the law passed through the power and influence of their political adversaries, and by what they deem (whether truly or untruly) partisan legislation. Under such circumstances, and with such exposure to such suspicion and distrust, the chief Supervisor hold his office and performs its duties. Whether it was wise to connect such an office with judicial power and duty, and so subject the judicial office to the same jealousy and distrust, is matter of serious consideration; but it is not left to this court, nor was it left to this respondent to consider it. The act of Congress peremptorily directed that the Chief Supervisor of Elections should be a Commissioner. Reasons which seemed sufficient to Congress induced the direction that the Chief Supervisor should be clothed with judicial power for the prompt arrest of persons charged with violating election laws, and probably it was because, in the discharge of his duties as Chief Supervisor, knowledge of such offenses, if committed, would come to him at times and under circumstances requiring immediate arrest, not only with a view to the punishment of offenders, but to operate at once to deter the commission of the offense by others. And if it should happen that malicious persons made false complaints, or if by any concurrence of circumstances a person was arrested who was not guilty, it would not be strange if the political friends of the party charged imputed partisan motives to even the judicial officer who acted on the complaint. The present investigation illustrates this. But it is not the fault of the respondent that the performance of these double duties pertain to his office. The act of Congress left him no alternative but to perform both and all of them. And there is no evidence that in that performance he has made any discrimination between all offenders, whether of one political party or another, or that his acts have been governed by any purpose other than the faithful and prompt enforcement of the law. It would be difficult to overstate the great importance of care and caution in the conduct of a judicial officer, that he may not only abstain from any partial or partisan act, but also that he may not give the appearance to others of acting hastily or under the influence of any motive but the just discharge of duty. The caution of the respondent in this respect was exhibited in four out of the seven cases of arrest mentioned in the complaint herein, in which it was proved that he issued the warrants." Judge Woodruff here entered upon a close examination of the testimony that had been adduced in the charges against Mr. Davenport, entering more particularly into the matter of the case of Mr. Heinrichs, applying his construction of the Federal law relating to supervisors of elections. In conclusion he said:

"It seems to me unnecessary to say more on the subject, except perhaps that the complaint against the Commissioner would seem to have arisen from mistake and misapprehension. In times of political excitement strong prejudice begets suspicion; whatever seems to operate adversely to the interests of party is received in temper, and sometimes with violence. The peculiarity of the position of an incumbent of the office of Chief Supervisor, who by law must also exercise the judicial powers of a Commissioner, have already been adverted to. And the faithful discharge of his duties was not at all unlikely to create dissatisfaction and complaint, and violent denunciation from those affected by it.

Let an order be entered declaring the charges herein not sustained by evidence, and that they be dismissed."

CHARLIE ROSS NOT YET FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Dispatches received here from Huntington, West Va., show that the child abandoned there some weeks since is not the missing Charlie Ross.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—The Board of Health to-day decided to discontinue their weekly meetings as unnecessary, and passed a resolution declaring it perfectly safe for strangers to visit the city.

THIEVING POLICEMEN IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Three police officers of this city were arraigned to-day for stealing large quantities of tobacco from various firms. They confessed their guilt.

PLEASANT.—If you want teeth drawn absolutely without pain go to COLTON's in the Cooper Institute. I have been there and tried. W.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Sunday Edition
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is without doubt the best Sunday newspaper printed in this country. It is filled with original stories, carefully prepared articles on special subjects of general interest, has full and complete local reports, and the very latest news by telegraph. Its musical and dramatic news is not surpassed in fullness and variety.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation of any journal in the City, and it is constantly increasing.

THE TIMES *of Sunday next will contain an original story, written expressly for this journal, by Col. J. W. De Forest. It is entitled* "THE BRIGADE COMMANDER," *and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories from the pen of its well-known author.*

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE TIMES
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A Valuable Draught-horse Was Rendered useless by a blood spavin. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured and removed it.
MUNNIE'S EXPRESS,
No. 745 6th av.
Depot No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1 a bottle; in quarts at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Fine Furs at Popular Prices. Seal Skin Furs a specialty. All goods as represented. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

The Question Settled. Wistar's Balsam of WILD CHERRY is *the* remedy for Coughs and Colds.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—FOWLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, LOUIS T. BARNEY to MARY S. FOWLER, both of Keokuk, Iowa. No cards.

CHAMPNEY—HEYBERGER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver, assisted by Rev. Charles Wood, ADDISON W. CHAMPNEY to ADELAIDE J., daughter of the late William Heyberger.

DRISLER—DUPUY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Anthony Ten Brock, HENRY DRISLER, Jr., of this City, to SARAH C., eldest daughter of Charles Dupuy, of Flushing, Long Island.

HEILNER—REID.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, by Rev. J. B. Patterson, PERCY B. HEILNER to JENNIE, youngest daughter of the late William Reid, of Elizabeth, N. J.

HOYT—CRANFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at First Place M. E. Church Brooklyn, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., Mr. JOHN OSCAR HOYT, Jr., and Miss JULIA FORD CRANFORD, daughter of Robert Cranford, all of Brooklyn.

KINNICUTT—KISSEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Edward Hall, of Worcester, Mass., Dr. FRANCIS P. KINNICUTT to ELEONORA, daughter of Gustav H. Kissel, of this City.

PATRICK—JANES.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. W. H. Boole, CHARLES HARVEY PATRICK to AMANDA KELSEY JANES, all of this City. No cards.

PETERS—SOUTHARD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 18, at the residence of George Southard, by Rev. R. D. Burr, CHARLES J. PETERS, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., to HELEN M., daughter of the late Zibeon Southard, of Boston, Mass.

TRUMAN—JUDSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., HENRY H. TRUMAN and JULIE M., daughter of Chas. G. Judson, all of this City.

YOUNG—SWAN.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the University Place Church, by Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., THOMAS S. YOUNG, Jr., to CAROLINE E., daughter of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., all of this City.

WILSON—LEGGETT.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Carter, ROBERT GRANT WILSON to ANNA WOOD, daughter of the late John H. Leggett, Jr., all of this City.

DIED.

BENE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, Mme. CAROLINE AUBIERGE BENE, (of Paris, France,) aged 70 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the house of her son, E. P. Bené, corner of Clinton av. and Barclay st., West Hoboken, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLANCHARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at her late residence, No. 208 West 24th st., Mrs. CAROLINE M., wife of Wm. Blanchard, aged 71 years.

Funeral at Boston on Saturday next.

BURLINGHAM.—After a long and painful illness, AMELIA BURLINGHAM, relict of William T. Burlingham, in the 74th year of her age.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear."

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Berrian, No. 322 East 124th st., on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

BRETT.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, the 18th November, inst., CAROLINE D. BRETT, daughter of Henry Brett, deceased.

Funeral from her late residence, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CARMICHEL.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Nov. 18, MATILDA, wife of Alexander Carmichel, Sr.

Funeral Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the St. Paul Episcopal Church.

CONOVER.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, at her late residence, No. 32 West 32d st., MARY L. CONOVER.

Notice of funeral to-morrow morning.

CRANE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA, beloved wife of L. B. Crane, aged 21 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Storm Avenue, near Summit, Jersey City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Lawrence, Mass., papers please copy.

CONNOR.—At the residence of her brother at Tenafly N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, ELIZA JANE CONNOR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.

EADIE.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, JAMES DELAFIELD EADIE, son of the late William G. Eadie, M. D., in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, at 12 o'clock, and foot of Whitehall st. at 12:30.

KETCHUM.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH PHOENIX, wife of Edgar Ketchum.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of 2d av. and 128th st., Saturday, the 21st November inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LARGE.—On Fourth day, (the 18th,) SAMUEL LARGE, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sixth day, (the 20th,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mary L. Sundley, No. 1,612 Mount Vernon st., Philadelphia.

OLMSTED.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CYRUS A., son of the late William F. and Isabella K. Olmsted, aged 14 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

"Though lost to sight, to mem'ry dear."

Friday, Nov. 20, remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 112 East 14th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STETSON.—In Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst., of diphtheria, ALEXANDER RICE STETSON, eldest son of William Frank and Augusta Rice Stetson, and grandson of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral in Boston on Saturday.

STUART.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, after a brief illness, JOSEPH STUART, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East 36th st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 A. M.

SWEENY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, EMMA REGINA, only daughter of Daniel Jr. and Emma Sweeny, aged 12 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 154 East 38th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOV. 19, 1874.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board, held this day, the President announced the sudden death of Mr. JOSEPH STUART, Vice President of this Bank, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to take from us, and from the varied scenes of his earthly usefulness, our esteemed associate, Joseph Stuart, the Vice President of this Bank; and

Whereas, His marked fidelity to duty as an officer of the bank, the high estimation in which he was held by all of his associates, and their sorrow at his death demand a record on the minutes of this board; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Stuart this Bank has lost an able, prudent, and faithful officer, and the members of this board a wise counselor, a genial associate, and a warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That in his death New-York has lost one of its most estimable citizens. As a merchant and banker, high-toned, honorable, and conservative; as a citizen, benevolent, patriotic, generous, active in all good works, and of exemplary piety.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Cashier, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

APPEAL OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth st.

The Five Points House of Industry makes its annual appeal to the public for aid, and presents to its friends the following statement of its work during the past year:

Eleven hundred and eleven persons sheltered.

Four hundred thousand meals given.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of bread used.

More than five thousand articles of clothing furnished.

More than twelve hundred pairs of shoes given away.

An average of 375 children and adults daily at the tables, in addition to some sixty to seventy families supplied with bread, potatoes, coal, tea, sugar, and money.

Fourteen hundred meals given on Thanksgiving Day last year to any who chose to come.

We desire this year to follow our annual custom, and feed all the men, women, and children who may come.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentation made during the past year regarding the management of the institution, the Trustees feel that the record of the House since its incorporation in 1854, having helped to save from vice and crime during that period 25,500 children, who have been enrolled in its school, is a sufficient guarantee that the confidence so generously bestowed has not been misplaced.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the house.

The support of the house is almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and an urgent appeal for help is made.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN, A. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHARLES ELY, MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, D. LYDIG SUYDAM.

BARTLETT CRYSTAL AND REFLECTING LAMPS excel all. Four sizes. Trade marks—"Grand," "Boulevard," "Street," and "Park." General U. S. Depot, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.; at London, 74 Fleet st.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-York. Extract last annual report: "The BARTLETT LAMPS meet with general favor. Applications are made by property holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The cost for keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly 50 per cent. less." Signed, GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner. Citizens can see the improvement and contrast by looking at the Bartlett (New) "Boulevard" Lamps now being placed upon upper (New) Broadway, 34th to 59th st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 21, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WANTED—ONE LARGE OR TWO MEDIUM-SIZED rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a small society, between 4th and 5th avs., and Astor place and 23d st. Address, stating rent, SOCIETY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER.
NOW READY,
will be found to be full of instruction and pleasure for the
YOUNG FOLKS.
It is one of the most magnificent numbers yet issued.
ST. NICHOLAS,
which has just entered upon its second year, has met with the most unqualified praise from all classes of the public.

Some of our most eminent writers and divines have testified their high appreciation of the Magazine.

John G. Whittier thus speaks:

"It is little to say of this Magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world."

Bayard Taylor writes to the publishers as follows:

"The typography, illustrations, and general arrangements are wholly admirable and delightful. * * * All the members of our old homestead are charmed with the volume."

Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., says in the *Sunday-School Times*:

"A cleaner, purer, and more trustworthy periodical for children cannot be named. The best writers are engaged upon it. * * * It is on the side of all that is good and true from beginning to end."

Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie, the veteran literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes:

"'St. Nicholas,' I tell you in private, as I have told my readers in public, is the very best Magazine for young people that I have ever seen."

The newspapers are full of praise of the Magazine, and hundreds of letters from our subscribers show how thoroughly they are satisfied with St. Nicholas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The two serials, "THE YOUNG SURVEYOR," by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, and "EIGHT COUSINS," by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, will begin with the January number.

Subscription price $3 a year, or 25 cents a number.

For sale by all news-dealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

1875.—PUBLICATION DAY POSTPONED UNTIL next week, of Marion Harland's new book, "From My Youth Up."

1875.—FROM MY YOUTH UP, the latest title of Marion Harland's new book. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

1875.—MARION HARLAND'S NEW STORY will be published in a few days. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

1875.—ENORMOUS ADVANCE ORDERS AND an immense demand for Marion Harland's new story, "From My Youth Up."

1875.—THE BOOK OF THE SEASON IS Marion Harland's new story, "From My Youth Up." Ready next week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The following is the Day Calendar for Friday, Nov. 20: Nos. 43, 37, 74, 19, 39, 72, 66½, 63.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
3292—Rosenstein vs. Clifford.
4118—Cullen et al. vs. Heath et al.
4018—Marquand vs. Marsh Land Company.
3892—Westervelt vs. Decker.
1598—Barretts vs. Cunningham et al.
3636—Sargent et al. vs. Bailey et al.
3874—Chapin Machine Co. vs. Williams.
4126—Baker et al. vs. Pardee et al.
3580—Schauer vs. Meyer.
3785—Mangan vs. Cudney et al.
3404—Schwab vs. Fries.
4034—Sommerick et al. vs. Poillon et al.
4028—Andersen et al. vs. Russell.

Nos.
3452—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
3608—Whiting Paper Co. vs. Bott et al.
4044—Mackenzie et al. vs. Hyde.
4122—McCollough vs. Dutch.
3934—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.
4022—Gilfillan vs. Duncombe et al.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr.
4314—Johnson vs. The Real Estate Trust Co.
4306—Bailey vs. Stevens et al.
4058—Blumm, Jr., et al. vs. Wilderater.
3998—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Calkin.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
21—Cohn vs. French.
33—Smith vs. Cornell, &c.
54—Kelly vs. The Mayor.
62—Stiles vs. Carman.
74—Marsh vs. Hess.
76—Durant vs. The Adirondack Co.
133—Green vs. Huntley.
138—Frye, &c., vs. Duryea.
141—Legrand vs. Clarke.
154—Riley vs. Corwin.
173—White, &c., vs. Chittenden.
178—Booth vs Stokes.
187—Goldberg vs. Utley, &c.

Nos.
189—Hoffer vs. Crooke.
193—Elliot vs. Wilson, &c.
196—Stevens vs W——.
198—Goldberg vs. Utley, &c.
210—Webster vs. Rackett, &c.
211—Read vs. Reaves (two cases.)
214—Levison vs. Spaulding (two cases.)
218—Richter vs. Wise.
219—Valentine, &c., vs. Burger, &c.
228—Burchell, &c., vs. Hunt, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short causes.
4399—Dunker vs. Ridder.
2509—Manufacturers' Nat. Bk. of Philadelphia vs. Schneider et al.
2413—First Nat. Bk. of Lebanon vs. McClees.
4017—Manufacturers' Bk. of Lilly vs. Beekman et al.
3867½—Giaccum et al. vs. Hurd, impleaded.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.
2019—Platt as Receiver vs. Wilson.
3809½—Thurber et al. vs. Hanley et al.
4053—Maujger vs. Welchen et al.
3959—Gibb vs. Webber.
4047—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Handibode.
4075—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Church et al.
3663—Cole, Administrator, &c., vs. Reid.
3993—Lange vs. Altenbraud et al.
4033—Cass vs. Crook et al.
2969—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.

3805½—Grocers' Bk. vs. Mead, impleaded.
3777—Remington & Sons vs. Samana Bay Co. of Santo Domingo.
4059—Poke et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
4125—Fessenden vs. New-Jersey Car-spring and Rubber Co.
3737—Green vs. Hanover Ins. Co.
3971—Rorbach vs. Wittrie.
4289—Reid vs. Burns.
4385—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bk. vs. Cushman et al.
3537—Rouss vs. Annson.
3947—Stinson vs. Keuger.
3751—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.
3933—Schuyler vs. Crowley.
4355—Greene vs. Sonneborn et al.
3229—Clark vs. Russell.
4117—Warner, Jr., vs. Keyes et al.
5091—Bellows et al. vs. Darragh et al.
4253—Hecn vs. Davidson.
4365—Fleary et al. vs. Reich.
4279—Pratt vs. Chagnot.
3427—Chittenden, Assignee, vs. Griswold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issue of Law and Fact.

No. 1—Trustees of Union College Schenectady vs. Lowber et al.—Case still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—JURY TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 672—Woods vs. Gaynes.—Case still on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1503—Kayser et al. vs. Schwab.
675—Allegrette et al. vs. Barmore.
678—Gumbs vs. Spier et al.
682—McKittrick vs. Gross.
383—Bell et al. vs. Moore.
684—Husted vs. Wittman.
685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.
686—Cole et al. vs. Durham et al.

Nos.
689—Solomon vs. Schneider.
690—Carroll vs. Graham.
691—Boone vs. Kienzie.
694—Brown vs. Bailey.
695—Rolting et al. vs. Peach.
696—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
697—Austin vs. Swaher.
692—Holmes et al. vs. Vroman.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1863—Hogan vs. Crocker, Jr.
1661—Solomon et al. vs. Paris.
1389—Marie et al. vs. De Courcey.
1370—Same vs. Same.
1371—Same vs. Same.
1660—Mauer et al. vs. De Courcey.
1043—McKean vs. Housman et al.
1394—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
1302—Requa vs. Judkins.
1103—Cromwell vs. Campbell.
699—Janeway et al. vs. Voorhis.
700—Friedlander vs. Braun.
701—O'Rourke vs. Dinsmore.
702—Hine et al. vs. Coit et al.
703—Green vs. Cohen.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1723—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
1724—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
499—Campbell vs. Brown et al.
1691—Otto vs. Lewensteine et al.
1742—Moses vs. Culhame.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.

Nos.
308—Hatch vs. Munch et al.
1351—Salomon vs. Lieterta.
1620—Hyman et al. vs. Cavel.
1602—Graham vs. Lolloch et al.
1289—Wretland vs. Le Cour.
1488—Ames et al. vs. Brennan.
1786—Milliken et al. vs. Aronson.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
158—O'Connor vs. Yates.
161—Kennedy vs. Hough.
162—Sheahan vs. Glynn.
166—Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
167—Polhamus vs. Bagart.
169—Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
170—Holler vs. Ahrens.
171—Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.
149—Hoffman vs. Gallagher.
172—Crane vs. Hutson.

Nos.
173—Weir vs. Levy.
174—Baxter et al. vs. West.
18—Geery et al. vs. Geery et al.
86—Rosenthal vs Gautert.
175—Farrell vs. Faxan et al.
176—Schmidt vs. Pfaff, &c.
177—Schmidt vs. Gunther.
178—Otto vs. St. Gabriel's Bin Society.
179—Marks vs. White.
180——— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Off Term. October Term.
Nos.
2023—Herring vs. Haywood.
1999—Home Insurance Co. vs. Dreydal, Jr.
2009—Curtiss vs. New-York Silk Mfg. Co.
2086—O'Donnell vs. Hanning.
2080—Coombe vs. Cantrell.
1994—N. Y. Nat. Exchange Bank vs. Brown Mfg. Co.
1661½—Kelly vs. Connolly.
1679—Neigert vs. Mittinacht.
110½—Burleigh Drill Co. vs. Gordan.
1821—Bouton vs. Frost.
2065—Starkweather vs. Connolly.
2117—Cooper vs. Disch.
2188—Brian Jano vs. De Wilde.
2048—Bernstein vs. Morris.

Nos.
2066—Caswell vs. Green.
1349—Newall vs. Blood.
2151—Lochner vs. Gorst.
2040—Siler vs. Friedlander.
2104—Val. & B. Safe Co. vs. Beardsley.
2148—Doyle vs. Burke.
2118—Poppenhouser et al. vs. Nostrand.
2158—Kimberly vs. Cook.
1899—Gardner vs. Duncan.
2153—Cohlman et al. vs. Sackse, Executor.
2068—Bartheld vs. Knick. Ins. Co.
1281—Newell vs. Burtiss.
1357—Newell vs. Blood.
November Orders.
2226—Atkins vs. Seaver.
2014—Adriance vs. Landecker.
2173—Taylor vs. Goodridge.
2225—Pettigrew vs. Way.
2154—McGuire vs. Maffett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

August Seine, felonious assault and battery.
Abraham Jones, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Zabriski, burglary.
John Donohue, burglary.
Dennis Donohue, grand larceny.

Isabella Johnson, grand larceny.
John Brown, grand larceny.
Charles Pechill, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT.

Held by Reynolds, J.

Nos. 167, 114, 115, 95, 140, 172, 57, 40, 207.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Held by Tappen, J.

Nos. 116, 205, 208, 211, 3, 215, 97, 175, 219, 230, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Winchell vs. Winchell; the motion to strike out portions of the reply is granted with $10 costs; opinion.

Shea vs. Shea; the amount reported as proper to be allowed for counsel fee is ample, but the weekly allowance to the defendant should be increased to $25 per week.

Moss vs. Sherman; I will hear the counsel in this case at the General Term, on Friday, November 20, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Mosb..ch vs. Laisks et al.; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

Higgins vs. Fields; granted.

Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society vs. Steck et al.; granted.

McKibbeir vs. Kearnmerer; granted.

Stewart vs. Stewart; order granted.

In the matter of Gailey; granted.

Merchants' National Bank of Burlington vs. Lathrop; granted.

Bean vs. Benedict; motion granted. Memorandum.

Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.; motion to vacate arrest and injunction; granted.

Werks vs. Falkenberg; granted.

Faddiken vs. Cantrell. Memorandum.

Foster vs. Hansen; order granted.

Zanesiday vs. Malcharda; in the matter of the Trustees of Henry Hartman; granted.

In the matter of Blanche A. Ferris. Memorandum.

Bristow vs. Sheffer; motion denied, without costs.

Detroit Savings Bank vs. Klein; motion denied.

Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Pepper et al; motion denied.

Stein vs. the Mayor, &c. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Quigley vs. The Mayor, &c.; same.

May vs. Bennett; motion denied with costs to abide event.

Lee vs. Cassidy; let the surety, Hamill, attend and submit to a further examination on two days' notice.

Cox vs. Leinbach; [illegible] third Friday of December.

[illegible]

Lux vs. Meyer; application granted.

Marine National Bank vs. Millbank et al.; see memorandum.

Brady vs. Brady; report of Referee confirmed and judgment signed.

Christopher vs. Christopher; divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Freedman.

Doyle et al. vs. Lord et al. The defendants are entitled to judgment, dismissing the complaint with costs.

Gerry vs. Martin et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Bell vs. Sedgwick; motion granted in judgment of $10, and plaintiff's disbursements during the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Madan vs. Covert et al.; case and amendments settled. See memorandum.

Brown vs. Combs et al.; case and amendments to be settled.

East River National Bank vs. New-York Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company et al.; judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. See opinion.

Wells vs. Lavill; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw demurrer, and reply on payment of costs of demurrers.

Chalvin vs. McCalman; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw his demurrer, and answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

Brewster vs. Taylor; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiffs to abide the event.

By Judge Curtis.

Railay vs. Stage. Let copy of affidavits and note of motion for inquest be served on the defendant's attorney.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874:

No. 77.—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States, appellant, vs. S. Judson Jones et al., respondents; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 79.—Garrett S. Ayers et al., appellants, vs. Melatiah H. Lawrence et al., respondents; argued by H. L. Comstock, of counsel for appellants, and by George T. Spencer for respondents.

Nos. 191 and 192.—Philo T. Ruggles, as assessor, &c., appellant, vs. Orlow H. Chapman, as Superintendent, &c., impleaded, &c., respondent; Same vs. Same; argued together as one cause, by John. ... Hill, of counsel for appellant, and by Charles S. Fairchild, Deputy Attorney-General, for respondents.

No. 80.—The Trustees of the Town of Brookhaven et al., respondents, vs. Charles T. Strong, appellant; argued by J. L. Smith, of counsel for appellant, and by Harvey Miall for respondents; case still on.

Proclamation made and Court adjourned to Friday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No 69.—*North-western Union Packet Company vs Clough and Clough.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This was an action to recover damages of the Company for certain injuries suffered by Clough, by reason of the falling of the gang-way plank when he was about to go on board one of its ships. In course of the trial Clough's wife, who was a coplaintiff, was offered as a witness. The Court overruled a motion to exclude her on the ground that she was the wife of the plaintiff, and a coplaintiff, and received her evidence. It is here contended that as the judgment would be the husband's, the wife was allowed to be a witness for her husband, in his interest, which was error. Many other objections are urged to the ruling of the court on questions of evidence, but this is the main point to be determined.

John W. Carey for plaintiff in error; H. P. Bartlett for plaintiff.

No. 70.—*North-western Union Packet Company vs. Vilos.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This case arises out of the same accident as that which gave rise to No. 69, and turns on similar questions of evidence.

John W. Carey for packet company. Carpenter & Murphy for defendant.

No. 66.—*Hubbell vs. Town of Waterloo.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—The court in this case was asked to issue a tax warrant to collect a judgment against the defendant recovered on a municipal bond. The court divided in opinion as to its power to grant the relief asked, and the question was certified up. It is here argued that the court cannot grant the relief, because no law of the State authorizes it, and that the relief is prohibited by the exclusive power to levy and collect taxes being vested in the town officers, and because it would be in conflict with the general laws of the State exempting certain taxable property from process. Plaintiffs do not appear.

H. L. Palmer and D. Hall for defendant.

No. 67.—*Hewett vs. Town of Waterloo.*—Same court; same questions as in No. 66, and argued with it.

E. Marriner for plaintiff; H. L. Palmer and D. Hall for defendant.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Executor's sale of Twenty-third Ward lots belonging to the Dater estate, held at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 19, by A. H. Muller & Son, was quite largely attended, but mainly by those drawn together from curiosity rather than a desire to invest, for only eight lots were disposed of when the balance of the property was withdrawn and the sale postponed probably until next Spring. The eight lots sold are located on One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, between Robbins and Concord avenues, forming the block front, and they were bought by D. Rae for $3,575 in the aggregate, an average of $447 per lot. The following other business was also transacted:

Lespinasse & Friedman sold at public auction the four-story and basement brick house, 24.8 by 45, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 397 First avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third street, for $11,000, to Henry Rudolph. The same firm also offered the leasehold property Nos. 47 and 49 Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, which was withdrawn for want of adequate bids.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick shop, with plot 42 by 75, on East Tenth street, north side, twenty-two feet east of Dry Dock street, for $9,500 to James McCloud.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William T. Horn, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 150 feet west of the public road or drive, for $1,000 each, the buyer being Jeremiah Pangburn. The lots sold for $4,500 less than the incumbrances on them. The same auctioneer postponed for readvertisement the legal sale of eight lots, four each on One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets respectively, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the legal sale of four lots, two each on Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, respectively, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue, to Dec. 3.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 84, on Two Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 54 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 46.4 by 30 by 67 on the old Boston road, adjoining land district school lot No. 1, Melrose, South, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises Nos. 543 and 541 West Twenty-second street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, embracing a plot 50 by 98.9, with a two-story brick house 22 by 35 and a large frame building thereon. Lease from C. C. Moore estate; has twelve years to run, with renewal; ground rent $400 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

1 4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 397 1st av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 23d st., lot 24.8 x45, house 45 ft. deep	$11,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 3-story brick shop and plot, East 10th st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Dry Dock st., plot 42x75	$9,500

By James M. Miller.

4 lots, West 148th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of the Public Drive, each 25x99.11, $1,000 each	$4,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

4 lots, 152d st., n. e. corner of Robbins av., each 25x97.6, $500 each	$2,000
3 lots, 152d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Robbins av., adjoining above, each same size, $390 each	1,070
1 lot, 152d st., n. s., n. w. corner of Concord av., adjoining above, same size	505

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Broome st., lot No. 26, map Marinus Willet, 25x75; Theodore Berteling to Edward Oppenheimer	$18,000
Cherry st., n. w. corner of Gouverneur st., 24.5x72.8; John Wellbrock to George F. Martens	33,000
Same property; G. F. Martens to J. J. Wellbrock	33,000
Circle, w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 59th st., 26.7x26.7; Lina Adams to R. H. Barker	12,750
Market st., w. s., No. 91, 20x51; J. Walsh to Winnifred Burke	9,000
37th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x80; S. Zeimer to W. D. Warren	34,000
38th st., n. s., 381.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 21.3x98.9, foreclosure; B. E. McCafferty to J. M. Tracy	2,900
49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100; Jane, wife of W. J. Thorburn, to A. L. Nosser	20,500
93d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.8; August L. Nosser to Jane, wife of W. J. Thorburn	11,000
117th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. 1st av., 25x100.10; Richard Walsh to Thomas Murphy	3,000
Same property; Thomas Murphy to Ellen, wife of Richard Walsh	3,000
133d st., n. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11, foreclosure; H. F. Pulte to G. S. Disey	1,000
Balcom av., e. s., 129 ft. n. of Westchester road, 25x75; John Theiss to John Theiss	2,000
Union av., e. s., 272 ft. s. of Morse av., 25x158; Mary Ahearn, Executrix, to T. Ahern	100
1st av., w. s., 20.4 ft. n. of 42d st., 17.6x50; H. W. Kilborn to J. J. Waltermire	15,500
1st av., e. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 69th st., 25.1x113; Henry Galvin to James Madigan	6,500
5th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 31st st., 24.7x100; Juan C. De Mier to Alma Taylor Barton, widow	50,000
8th av., e. s., 101 ft. n. of 123d st., 10x116; Sarah G., wife of William H. Craft, to Preston B. Spring	100
Same property; James Wilson to P. B. Spring	100
Same property; Rebecca M. Wilson to P. B. Spring	100
Same property; Mary H. Green to P. B. Spring	100
11th av., n. w. corner of 40th st., runs s. along 11th av. 172.9 ft., thence w. 71 ft. to original high-water line of Hudson River, thence s. w. along said water line as it winds and turns to e. line of lot No. 1,329 on map of Glass House Farm, thence s. w. along said lot, parallel with 11th av. 104.8 ft. to n. s. of 40th st., thence e. 200 ft. to beginning; [illegible] 98 ft. to original high-water line, thence s. courses as said line runs to intersection of n. s. of 39th st., thence e. 67.1 ft., thence n. e. parallel to 11th av. 98.9 ft., thence n. 10.1 ft., thence e. 98.9 ft. to beginning; one-eighth part; 40th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., runs s. w. 98.9 ft., thence w. 125 ft., thence n. e. 98.9 ft. to 40th st., thence e. 125 ft. to beginning; one-eighth part; Stephen J. Bidlack, referee, to David Allerton, foreclosure	1,000
Plot of land bounded southerly by land of Isaac Cooper, deceased, 130 ft.; westerly by land lately owned by Thomas Walker, deceased, 75 ft.; thence e. along lot of William Haselet, deceased, 25 ft.; thence s. 19 ft.; thence e. along land of Michael Roos, 107 ft. to the Post road; thence s. along Post road, 56 ft.; Herman Stiebeling to Bernard Byrne	8,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Delancey st., No. 114, 5 years, per year	$400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst. six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE NEW AND elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 18 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will be sold at a very low price and upon terms to suit. House 20x55 feet; lot, 100. Will be shown at any time by the person in charge. Further particulars of the owner, J. R. SMITH, No. 47 West 39th st., before 10 o'clock, or at No. 79 Cedar st. from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

NO. 614 5TH AV., AT 49TH ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY finished, furnished, and built four-story medium size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale at an extreme bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; $6,000 less than original price; also, a superior house, No. 308 West 58th st., at a bargain if sold at once. Apply on premises.

A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, about 25x75x100; 47th st. near 5th av. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LOTS ON AND ADJOINING 5TH AV., BROADWAY, and Central Park, for sale at lowest present market rates by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on improved City property. Principals desiring to borrow, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x83; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.

Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable Summer or Winter residence, Gothic house, ten rooms, laundry, carriage-house, farm-house, and barns, over 100 acres cedar and other groves, pleasantly situated on high ground, commanding extensive views in all directions, with about three-quarters of a mile shore front, affording facilities for yachting, fishing, &c.; within fifteen minutes' drive from cars and steam boat at Sag Harbor, Long Island. This property is free from incumbrance, and will be disposed of at a low price, considering locality and prospective value. Address C. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN THE NEW buildings Nos. 1,033 and 1,035 6th av., adjoining north-west corner 57th st.; only two flats in each building of five rooms each, with entrance from 57th st.; gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, the stores with two and three rooms each, and plate-glass fronts; flats, $35 per month; stores, $30 and $40. Apply at No. 996 6th av.

A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent, ranging in price from $250 to $1,000 per month. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.

FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf26F*

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
No. 15 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874. }

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. [illegible] after [illegible] ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

THE SIX PER CENT. STOCK
OF THE
CENTENNIAL
BOARD OF FINANCE

is now offered for popular subscription. The Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated by act of Congress, and authorized to issue $10,000,000 of stock at $10 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition and other expenses connected therewith.

The buildings are under contract to be completed in January, 1876; more than twenty foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation issued by the President to take part in the Exhibition; many of the leading men of the country are giving their aid and services to the Centennial enterprise, and the people have now an opportunity of securing, at small present cost, a partnership, which will be both honorable and profitable, in the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Full information furnished, and subscriptions received by

A. BRENTANO, Union square, and by
PEASLEE & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU ST.,
General Agents for
New-York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—FOR SALE—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK OF THE

"BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY."

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treas. U. S.,) Pres't.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON, (Pres. Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

WILL OPEN NOV. 20.

Payable 10 per cent. on acceptance; 30 per cent. in twenty; 30 per cent. in forty, and 30 per cent. in sixty days, at the office only of Company's Financial Agents,

RIPLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents for Corporations,
No. 32 Pine st., New-York.

Inquiries by letter will receive full information.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874. }

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:

One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of C. W. Huntington, Esq., No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston, at 12 o'clock, on the 21st day of November current. The whole property of the Company is to be sold under a decree for foreclosure on the 10th day of December next.

Any bondholder who does not specially authorize action for the protection of his interest may lose the whole of it. EDWARD L. ADAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.

FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. M. RUTTER, NO. 15 WALL ST., WILL BUY and sell Louisiana and Missouri First Mortgage Bonds, numbered above 1,616, which the Stock Exchange at present refuse to recognize as a good delivery.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS, WANTED BY R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874.

$558,356 30.

Main Office:
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 265 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—I WANT A MAN OF strict integrity, good business habits, and competent to manage, and having $5,000 to invest, as partner in a well established, thoroughly respectable, and profitable cash business; [illegible] will be given and required. Address PARTNER, Box No. 193 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, }
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 8, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the names of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses	Total amount of receipts	Total amount of expenditures	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed	Amount of costs	Amount distributed	Date of letters of administration.
CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 39				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Anlike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetberoe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		238 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch't	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 39	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 78	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Lenz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldes[illegible]	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cesar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francesco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		32 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 3, 1873.
T. T. Mesrky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 10	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Logi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	168 25				October 18, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, }
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874. }

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE as companion, or would assist in light household duties; best of references given and required. Address M. C., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing where there is a small family and only two to do the work; has good references; wages, $14. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office; entrance private.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for her girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; has lived with her eight years; can recommend her as competent and trustworthy. Call at No. 90 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Thursday and Friday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A gentleman wishes a situation for a North of Ireland Protestant girl, some years in his family; is reliable, competent, trustworthy. For information call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st. No charge for this girl.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, QUIET YOUNG Protestant Scotch girl, who is quick and orderly, or would do house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXCELLENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, having no further use for her. Apply at No. 219 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl, as nurse; also a chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS AN EXCELLENT, good cook and baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has good City reference, four years from one place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 486 8th av., in the store, between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 732 3d av., near 46th st.; ring No. 2 bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, other as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or would do the work of a small family between them; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; serves dishes in every style; first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; no notes attended to. Call at No. 219 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; good baker, plain desserts, &c.; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 590 3d av., two stairs, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with coarse washing; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; no objection to the country. Call at No. 307 7th av., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, WHO understands her business; no objections to small washing; City or country. Call at 962 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply at No. 411 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call or address No. 497 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 Madison st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12, on Friday, at her present employer's, 12 West 50th st.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH practical housekeeper; has a thorough knowledge of all household affairs and the management of children; has experience in millinery, dress-making, and hair-dressing; a good home more desirable than high pay. Call at No. 101 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is very industrious, tidy, and steady; will try to please and give satisfaction; has good references. Ask for Alice at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH WORKING housekeeper; is adequate to undertake any position of trust, being trustworthy, energetic, and reliable; the very best of reference given. Address Housekeeper, or call at No. 124 West Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl, in City or country; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good plain cook and laundress; or would do kitchen-work; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN family, (Williamsburg preferred,) by a French girl, who speaks also English and German fluently; can do all general house-work. Call at Belcher's, No. 553 Broadway, Williamsburg.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT Scotch woman, in a private family, hotel, or institute. Call for, or address two days, Housekeeper, No. 137 East 29th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Swiss Protestant; can speak French, German and English; is capable of making dresses, dresses hair, and is capable of doing all kinds of fine needle-work, crochet, and embroideries; can furnish the very best of references. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Mrs. Jacquin.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY desires to find employment for a colored Protestant girl from South America, either as lady's maid, seamstress, or would wait upon growing children. Can be seen at No. 49 East 21st st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, where she can be well recommended.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PERSON, LATELY landed from Paris; understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; best references. Address maid, Box 71 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds ladies' and childrens' fine washing and ironing; French fluting, &c.; also gentlemen's linens; is neat and tidy; has four years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT GIRL as laundress; fully understands her business; can flute; does puffing and polishing; no objection to assist in chamber-work; has the highest testimonials. Call at or address at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands the doing up of all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest manner; no objections to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for her laundress in a good private family. Inquire on Saturday, Nov. 21, at No. 35 University place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TRAINED attendant, well used to the City, to take care of an invalid or infirm gentleman; references from his last employer, and from Dr. McLane and George A. Peters. Apply at No. 17 East 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; (PROTESTANT,) just arrived; speaking good French; as nurse; good references. Address Mme. Richard, two days, No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE, IN ANY KIND OF sickness; no objection to travel with a lady; doctor's reference. Apply at No. 161 West 41st st., between Broadway and 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, as seamstress and to do light chamber-work in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call at No. 106 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—HAS the best of reference for her sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker, Domestic, or Wheeler & Wilson machine, and several others. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at No. 54 Amity st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, (Protestant,) as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug-store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A REAL COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress; is active, neat, and efficient in her duties; is also a first-class chamber-maid; can furnish the best of references from her former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at or address No. 107 West 49th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, IN a private family; very best City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 209 East 38th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; understands the care of silver and salads; has good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing, and polishing fineries and lace. Apply at No. 323 West 42d st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, LAWYER BY PROFESSION, who has been in the service of the United States Government five years in Europe, and who speaks German, French, and Italian, would like to represent some house or newspaper abroad; has had experience as reporter and newspaper correspondent. Address ONONDAGA, Post Restante, Hamburg, Germany.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; four years' reference; apply, or address J. A., candy store, No. 450 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no family; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk, care of furnace, and be generally useful; wife as first-class cook and laundress; best references. Call on or address W. C., for two days, No. 141 East 12th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks; thirteen years' best City reference. Call or address W. W., No. 213 West 40th st. Call for two days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, SPEAKING English, of good manners and steady habits; can drive or tend horses; as groom, footman, or anything to be useful; City or country; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is quick, smart, and active; speaks English; has been fifteen months in a hotel in this City; wages moderate; willing to work. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 343 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 300 sailors to assist, wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 333 West st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; MUST be a Protestant, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply Friday, 12 M., to H. MOORE, D. L. & W. Express Office, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—AT WYNHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN Point, N. J., a French lady having a knowledge of music. Apply in person to-day, afterward by letter.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WHOSE CHILD IS NOT more than three months old. Apply to Dr. DRAPER, No. 4 East 37th st., Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
GAELIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2
JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25 | ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9.

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Italy.......Nov. 21, 2 P. M. | England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.
The Queen..Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain.....Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, Sumner...........................Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre.....Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES...............Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE...........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.

From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.......................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................60 gold.
Steerage..........................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........................Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES.............................Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.............................Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..............................Dec. 5
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, Saturday, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA......................Thursday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M.; (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12..9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 13th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d......7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen.

Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, 723 6TH AV., RESERVOIR SQUARE.
Receptions Dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, Stationery, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 14th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n20-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John King, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourteenth day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874.
n20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and WALTER SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, November 19, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of December, 1874, at three o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Nov. 19, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of November, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS FOX, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1874. WM. F. WARNER, Assignee.
n20-1aw3wF* No. 75 2d av., New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS McKEON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD HARRIS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

LECTURES.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL LECTURE in Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1874. Subject—"PEOPLE WE MEET." Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the doors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE, AT THE Universalist Church, Brooklyn, (Clermont av., near Atlantic,) this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Scotland; Rev. Dr. Forrester, of Newark, and Universal clergymen of New-York and vicinity. Public invited.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 10, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE FURNISHED for eight or ten horses for the Winter. Apply to JOHN J. CARLE, No. 153 Water st., or GEO. P. TITUS, Old Westbury, Long Island.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE or two gentlemen a back parlor and extension; gas, fire, and water; will furnish breakfast; location central. Address H. D., Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY RESIDING IN A LOVELY AND healthy location, and who has brought up a family of her own, desires to board and give a mother's care to two or three little boys; references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. J. E. HUNT, Box No. 137 Springfield, Mass.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegantly furnished house, will rent their second or third floors, consisting of three rooms and private bath, to adults; private table if desired; references required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

5TH AV., NO. 351.
Newly-furnished front parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, to let, with board, fire, and gas; terms, $30 per week for two persons.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for a physician; or would let to a gentleman, without board; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a room and board in a private family where there are positively no other boarders; terms moderate; references given and required. Call at No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Office or reception room, third story front, and small room, to let with board; also, a few table boarders taken; moderate prices; reference.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suite of three rooms on second floor, also elegant suite of parlors, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—An entire third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; privilege of the park.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF TWO rooms, on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth, southern exposure, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, with board or private table; choice location. Apply to WM. G. RULE, Jr., 610 6th av.

A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, if desired; also parlor floor to physician or others. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 51 WEST 14TH ST.—AN ELEGANT third-story, large, front room, with board; house and location very desirable; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, four story high stoop brown stone; on Madison av. and Murray Hill. WILLIAM POOLEY, 1,290 Broadway.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, to let, with board; best references given and required.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Very handsome suites of rooms to rent, with first-class board; also, single room.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; strictly first-class house; private table given; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts. One small suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.
A pleasant suite of rooms to rent with board; also a room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALL room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, third floor, front room; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLY furnished room without board. Address, naming price with or without fire, S. M., Box 176, *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Second floor to let, with board; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor floor, two rooms, with bath room, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NEAR 2D AV.—LARGE COMFORTABLE, SUNNY rooms on first and second floors; every convenience; also smaller room; $2. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 11 BANK ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let to gentlemen, with or without board, a large room, nicely furnished, with all modern improvements.

JUST STARTING BOARDING-HOUSE, NO. 566 Broome st.—Excellent rooms; fire and gas; table boarders taken; try this house; no ladies.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with good board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 25, 1874, for sewers, paving, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GEO. VANDENHOFF. ASSOCIATION HALL.

In accordance with the correspondence recently published between PROMINENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK and Mr.

Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff,

The AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU has the honor to announce a course of

FIVE LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES,

with ILLUSTRATIVE READINGS by this most eminent Shakespearean scholar and reader, on

SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.
THE FACT AND THE FICTION,
THE HISTORY AND THE PLAY.

On successive Mondays and Thursdays, beginning Nov. 30, to include the plays of MACBETH, KING JOHN, RICHARD II., RICHARD III., and HENRY VIII.

The lectures will begin at 11:30 A. M. For further particulars see circulars at ticket office.

TICKETS for the COURSE, WITH RESERVED SEAT, $4; for single lecture, $1. Seats reserved only for the course. NOW ON SALE at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and at GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER...................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:40.

EVERY EVENING,
the delightful domestic drama,

JANE EYRE.

"Better than 'Led Astray.'"—*New-York Times.*

NEW SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Characters by

Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, first
JANE EYRE MATINEE.

MACCABE—STEINWAY HALL. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the brilliant success of

FREDERIC MACCABE

in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF MACCABE'S
present attractive programme of original
MIRTH PERSONATION AND SONGS,
including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 2.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. and 25c. extra. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 2,
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Admission, 75c. Reserved Seats, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AT 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloists:
Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR,
Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Admission Tickets, $1 and $1 50.
Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

STEINWAY HALL. MR. S. B. MILLS.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TENDERED TO MR. S. B. MILLS.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M.

His first appearance since his late severe accident.

Assisted by the following distinguished artists:

MLLE. DONADIO, PRIMA DONNA,
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, BARITONE,
OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF MR. MAX STRAKOSCH.

Dr. L. Damrosch, violin. Mr. Bergner, violoncello.
Mr. Arbuckle, cornet. Mr. W. F. Mills, piano.
CONDUCTOR....................Mr. A. REIFF, JR.

RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.
ADMISSION TICKET, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CTS.

Can now be obtained at Steinway Hall, Decker Bros', No. 33 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and music stores.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK................................LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

3d av. and 63d st. Closes at 10.30 P. M. Saturday, 21st.
Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

First appearance of the great comic artist
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
The best of serio-comiques, Miss EMMA DAY.
Reappearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Gus Williams, Miss Nully Pieris, Hickey and Barney, and eighty-two others in a new bill.
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
TO-DAY; Or, A TRIP AROUND NEW-YORK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.
RECEPTIONS DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A SCHOOL OR AS daily governess by a young lady of several years' experience; can teach the English branches and the rudiments of German, French, and music; is especially qualified to give oral lessons. Address C., No. 19 West 16th st.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, music, German, and French, (which she speaks,) wishes an engagement as teacher or visiting governess. Address A. L., Box No. 152 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM.

TWO GRAND
ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8!
NO ACT OMITTED
AT DAY OR NIGHT EXHIBITIONS!

LAST TWO DAYS. LAST TWO DAYS
LAST TWO DAYS. LAST TWO DAYS

OF THE
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
AND THE
GREAT ENGLISH STAG HUNT,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
NOV. 20 and 21.

INDIAN LIFE! | A CHASE FOR A WIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! | A CHASE FOR A WIFE!

FOUR HUNDRED ARABIAN HORSES!
ONE HUNDRED
ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES!

For use only in the brilliant races by the daring young lady riders.

DONNYBROOK FAIR AND LANCASHIRE RACES.

Afternoon and Evening.

Box Office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.

MONDAY, NOV. 23,
The gorgeous Oriental spectacle,
FETE AT PEKIN; FETE AT PEKIN;
OR,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!
ALSO, THE
WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT,
Only time this season of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with its great comedy cast.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS.........as..Major Wellington De Boots
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..................Felix Featherly
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD......as................Frank Icebrook
Mr. F. CHAPMAN..........as...........................Trap
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..as....The Widow Swansdown
Miss SARA JEWETT.........as..................Mrs. Featherly
Miss G. H. GILBERT.......as.........Mrs. Major De Boots

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30—(35th and last time of) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

SATURDAY NIGHT, first production of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S
HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
First night here of
Dion Boucicault's successful Romantic Drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous romance, of HEART-FELT INTEREST, and entitled
THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

to be produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. James Roberts, C. W. Witham, and L. W. Seavey; new historical costumes and an important cast. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.............Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

"THEATRE NIGHTLY CROWDED;" "STANDING ROOM ONLY," to witness the superb representation of Miss EMILY SOLDENE,
and her numerous and complete
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
in Lecocq's popular opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
which is nightly greeted with
LOUD AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE.

Miss SOLDENE.......................as.....................Mlle. LANGE
Chorus of the conspirators encored
SIX AND EIGHT TIMES EVERY NIGHT.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office, and at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

Y. M. C. A.
MEMBERS' COURSE, ASSOCIATION HALL.

Mrs. LEONOWENS,

Late Governess of Royal Family of Siam, will lecture
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.
Subject: Siam—Its Court and Customs.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. Y. M. H. A.

LECTURE BY

CARL SCHURZ,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M.
Subject—"EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS."

Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1; for sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', 908 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MATINEE THIS DAY, NOV. 20.
LAST TIME OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
DOUBLE BILL—TWO PIECES.
THE THREE THIEVES, | and ALICE PLACIDE in LITTLE RIFLE.

NIBLO'S.

C. R. THORNE...............Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WILD CAT NED, DONALD McKAY and the WARM SPRING INDIANS, Mr. G. WALDRON.
Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING in her new drama of
THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST,
Preceded by the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
THE TURKISH HAREM, THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS,
AND THE CAN-CAN,
AND OUR PEERLESS VARIETY COMPANY.
TO-DAY at 2:30 P. M.

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Miss JENNIE WADE, The WINNETTS,
The EMMERSONS, Sergt. BURKE, Master SARSFIELD,
Mme. PICAUTS' CAN-CAN DANCERS.
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1874, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 424 FIFTH AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 38TH ST., THE ELEGANT FURNITURE CONTAINED IN SAID HOUSE, ALL BY the best City makers or imported by the owner, consisting in part of ebony and ormolu parlor suits, in satin; carved birdseye maple suits, in reps; French plate pier and side mirrors; Turkish lounges and chairs, in silk and worsted; carved French walnut dining-room furniture, in morocco; black walnut ebony bedroom suits, armoires-a-glace, arm and side chairs, curled hair mattresses, Persian, Moquet, Aubusson, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, Phelan & Collender billiard table and furniture, elegant chandeliers and side-brackets, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture. The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale by permits, which can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of rich French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Dessert Sets, real and artistic Bronzes, Clocks, &c.; real Parian Marble Statuettes, Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower-stands, &c.

Fine Crystal Table Services, consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., to be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY,
Nov. 18, 19, and 20,
at 11 o'clock each day. Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, Nov. 17. Every article guaranteed perfect.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York: In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT and others, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said bankrupts will sell at public auction on the 27th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, by D. W. Ives, auctioneer, a large fire-proof safe, of the estate of said bankrupts.
Dated Nov. 5, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 23 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. ALBANI.

Strakosch Italian Opera. Last week but one.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 20, LAST appearance but TWO of

MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,

with Mlle. HEILBRON and Miss CARY. Last time of
MIGNON.

Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.........as..........................Mignon
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON...as..........................Felina
Miss A. L. CARY..............as..........................Federico
Signor DEBASSINI............as..........................Guglielmo
Signor FIORINI................as..........................Lothario
Signor SCOLARA....Laerte. Mr. HALL..........Giarno
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Grand Opera-house, Mlle. HEILBRON in IL TROVATORE. MONDAY, Nov. 23, by general request, ERNANI.
In rehearsal, LOHENGRIN.

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
Grand Extra Night.
VERDI'S GRAND MESSA DA REQUIEM,
with Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY, Signori CAMPI and FIORINI. Chorus of 150 and Grand Orchestra of 80.
Director..Signor MUZIO.

General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; family circle, $1.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HEILBRON.

SUNDAY, NOV. 22.
Seventh Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. HEILBRON...................as.................LEONORA.
Mlle. GEBELE, Signori BENFRATELLI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.
Musical Director and Conductor......Mr. S. BEHRENS.

Family circle, 50c.; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Grand Opera-house throughout the day.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON.

Attention is asked to the brevity of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
the present being the
LAST WEEK
but one, affording opportunities for witnessing his charming impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

The BOX OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets for Miss KATE FIELDS' second appearance, TO-MORROW (Saturday evening,) can also be purchased.

*** Mr. JEFFERSON appears every night, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.

*** MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the great comedian Mr. J. S. CLARKE, recently returned from a singularly successful protracted London stay, in TWO of his famous pieces.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN S. CLARKE.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
After an absence of nearly five years, will commence an engagement of twelve nights on
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
And perform the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
and
TOODLES.
Acted by him in New-York alone, it is estimated,
300 TIMES.

"The Haymarket, the St. James', the Strand, and the Adelphi Theatres have been always crowded when his name has been advertised in the bills, and during a career, almost uninterrupted, of seven years on the London stage he has maintained a popularity affording the best test of his genuine merits as a comedian."—*London Era.*

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Appearance of
The Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.

The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt. Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL, also in the cast.

Box Office open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

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"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
MILLIONS!
TENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-SEVENTH NIGHT, FRIDAY, 20th.
SIXTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE.
STANDARD ATTRACTION.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

SPECIAL MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE 26TH.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of Mr. BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University, to deliver two lectures under their auspices on the subject of Finance. The first lecture will be delivered at Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24; subject—"Metallic and Paper Currency." The second at Steinway Hall MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30; subject—"The General Causes of Panics and Crises." Tickets 75 cents, to be had at the Library, and at the Chamber of Commerce.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(FIFTH) SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 o'clock. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
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PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
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AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

THE GENERAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT DENIES THE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

The decision of the General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, on the appeal of Mr. Beecher's counsel from the decision of Judge Neilson denying their motion for a bill of particulars, in the suit of Tilton versus Beecher, was made public yesterday. The action of Judge Neilson is confirmed by a majority of the three Justices, and the motion for a bill of particulars is accordingly denied. Judge McCue dissents from the views of his colleagues, Justices Reynolds and Neilson, but his opinion, being in the minority, does not effect the result. The trial will therefore commence in December, upon the date already fixed, unless the defendant's counsel carry their client's case to the Court of Appeals. In such an event, a postponement for a considerable period may result. Some of the Brooklyn lawyers profess to believe that the case will not be tried for nearly a year, it being in the power of Mr. Beecher's counsel to still further adjourn the trial upon legal and technical grounds. In other quarters it is asserted that the hearing before the Court of Appeals can be had within a few weeks, and a decision be rendered in time to allow the trial to go on at the approaching term of the City Court.

Judge Reynolds' opinion, which confirms that of Judge Neilson, says in substance that the object of the motion for a bill of particulars is to confine the plaintiff to the especial acts the exact date of which he may be able to fix in advance. The opinion continues: "The complaint alleges the wrongful acts to have been committed on or about the 10th day of October, 1868, and in divers other days and times after that day and before the commencement of the action, specifying as the place, two houses in the City of Brooklyn. It is admitted that this is sufficiently definite and certain for the purposes of the pleading. If not, the remedy was by motion, and to be made before the service of the answer."

The Judge further shows that the cases in which bills of particulars have been ordered in previous cases have mainly occurred in England, and that such bills are only ordered there in cases where the plaintiff makes charges of a general or sweeping character. In a Massachusetts case, Adams vs. Adams, 16 Pick, 254, the libel or complaint charged that the defendant had committed various acts of adultery, at different times, with persons unknown, during a period of eight years. In this instance, an order for further and more definite information was very properly granted. In the case under consideration, however, the circumstances were very different. The opinion concludes as follows: "Now, suppose the plaintiff comes into court, and upon the trial swears to confessions of guilt as made to him by defendant, broad enough to sustain the complaint if credited by the jury; suppose he succeeds in producing other witnesses who shall swear to similar confessions, and also introduce papers written and signed by the defendant, which are claimed by the plaintiff to be substantially confessions of the complaint charged; but that any array of proofs of this sort shall fail to point out specific days or times of the alleged wrongs, what would be the consequence should the jury be satisfied upon such evidence of the defendant's guilt? In accordance with the general rules applicable to the trial of issues, rules which I conceive to be fair and just, the plaintiff would in that case be entitled to a verdict. He would have made out (supposing the jury to find as stated) the substance of the allegations, and it would matter not whether the wrongs were admitted upon this day or that within the general period covered by the complaint. But, if we should make the order which is now asked for, the defendant might in the first place, with great plausibility, object to all proof which does not point to some specific time, and in the next, demand a verdict of acquittal, even if the jury should believe the evidence against him, because he had not been shown to have committed the offense at the particular times to which the plaintiff has been confined by the order and the bill of particulars. If this result would not follow upon such a state of facts, I see no object in asking for the order, and if such a result follow, it seems to me it would be a reproach upon the administration of justice."

Judge McCue's opinion, which dissents from those of his colleagues, was also filed with that of Judge Reynolds. The principal point made is that, in case the bill of particulars asked for is granted, the plaintiff will not necessarily be confined to the dates specified.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

THE MOVEMENT A COMPLETE FAILURE—MORE APPLICATIONS FOR WORK THAN THE CONTRACTORS CAN SUPPLY.

The 'longshoremen have evidently concluded to change their tactics, which were promising to go on toward extreme violence, to a more peaceful course. How much this change was the result of a liberal display of the majesty of the law, as represented yesterday in the double lines of policemen on the scene, it is impossible to say. The fact only remains that at the hour of going to work yesterday morning West street, at the points opposite the piers occupied by the principal steam-ship companies, was crowded with 'longshoremen, the large majority of them peacefully inclined. The society men were all on band, in the confident hope that it would be a matter of necessity on the part of the boss stevedores of the different steam-ships, and that there would be no difficulty in their securing employment at the old rates. The men were more especially confident on account of the necessity of getting the outgoing steamers ready for departure by the last of the week. But they were doomed to disappointment. In every case except two non-society men were employed at the reduced price of thirty cents an hour, or at $3 per day. The two exceptional cases were those of the Atlas and French Transatlantic lines. The Claribel of the former line, from Havana, had been in port since Monday without discharging, and commenced yesterday with society men at the old rates. The France of the French line, which arrived Wednesday afternoon, took on about one hundred old hands at the old rates, and is being rapidly discharged. All the other lines, the White Star, the National, State, Inman, and others for which Walsh & Co. are contractors, were yesterday being worked by large gangs of non-society men. About 250 of these were employed on the steamers Baltic and Gaelic, of the White Star Line, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Robert Walsh, of Walsh Bros. Mr. Walsh said the work was progressing satisfactorily, and that the ships would be discharged and loaded on time in as good a manner as by the society hands. The men were a little awkward at first, but were breaking in all right. He had more applications for work than he could employ, and as long as such a state of things existed, and the men could have protection, he should continue to employ them to the exclusion of the society men, even at reduced rates. The strike of the 'longshoremen would have one good effect, at least. It would give employment to the hundreds of men who have been a long time out of work, to the exclusion of those who had been in receipt of high wages.

A large number of Italians were at work on the Inman steamer, City of London. So bitter is the feeling on the part of the strikers against the Italians, that it was considered necessary to escort the latter to the pier by a strong force of Police. Italians were also employed at Piers No. 16 and No. 18 East River, on the steamers Arragon and Helen S. Terry, where they were guarded by a sufficient force of Police.

Only two cases of disorder took place during the day, both early in the morning. A number of Italians were on their way to a bake-shop in Canal street, for the purpose of buying bread, when they were attacked by about a dozen 'longshoremen. In the mêlée which followed Francisco Gerraro, of No. 40 Mulberry street, and Giovani Bumengo, of No. 48 Mulberry street, were slightly cut and bruised about the faces. The Italians made their escape from their assailants, and no arrests were made. The other case was an assault on one Daniel Donnelly, of No. 7 Harrison street, by Thomas Broderick, a 'longshoreman. Broderick was arrested by Officer Dalton, and held by Justice Wandell in $500 bail. At a little past noon, nearly all the strikers who had been congregating in West street, returned and did not again appear. Very little drinking was indulged in by them, and the Police had little or no trouble in preserving order. Occasionally one of a group would shout in anger to a workman appearing across the street, but at a word or even look from the Police, he went no further. It is thought by several lookers-on among merchants and shippers, that the strike will end with the present week, and that all hands will be ready to begin work Monday morning next at the reduced rates.

THE CARTMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A committee appointed by the Cartmen's Association yesterday waited upon Commissioner Disbecker and requested him to raise their wages fifty cents per day. They are in receipt of $3 50 per day at the present time, and claim that, as they are not allowed full time they are unable to earn more than $14 per week, which does not meet their expenses, including provender for their horses, which is very high. They further requested the Commissioner to alter the hours for collecting garbage from night to day. Commissioner Disbecker replied that he could obtain plenty of cartmen at the present wages paid them, as that was the rate paid in other departments, and that an alteration of the hours of employment would require the concurrence of the full board.

THE KID GLOVE CASE.

In the suit brought by the Government, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, to confiscate 718 pairs of kid gloves, seized under suspicion of being smuggled, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday. They found that they were unable to agree on the first proposition submitted to them, which was as to whether the claimant, Mr. Lewey personally assisted in landing the goods with intent to defraud the revenue. Upon the second and third propositions, as to whether he had imported the goods with intent to defraud the revenue, and that he had taken out a bill of lading and invoice with the same intent, they found in the affirmative. The general verdict, as found by the jury, was in favor of the Government. The question as to whether the Government is entitled to a verdict will be argued before Judge Blatchford by the counsel for the defense, Messrs. Stanly, Brown, and Clarke. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith appeared for the United States. It is understood that should the case be eventually decided against Mr. Lewy by Judge Blatchford, it will be taken before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SERVICE SUNG BY A CHOIR OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES—REV. DR. DIX ON CHURCH MUSIC.

The united choirs of Trinity Parish held their second meeting, or more properly speaking, musical festival, last evening at St. John's Chapel. The following choirs were represented: Trinity Church, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messiter; St. Paul's Chapel, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Cornell; St. John's Chapel, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Horsley, and Trinity Chapel, directed by Mr. W. B. Gilbert. The united choirs consisted of over 100 voices. The services commenced at 8 o'clock, the musical portion consisting of the processional hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," (music by Dr. S. S. Wesley,) the preces and responses, the 104th Psalm, (*Benedic, anima mea,*) the Magnificat, the Apostles' Creed, and the hymn "Hark the Sound of Holy Voices," the music of the last mentioned being printed from the hymnal by permission of Messrs. Dutton & Co. During these services, and while the supplementary anthems were being sung, the church was crowded. The new organ of St. John's Chapel was of course an important element in the festival.

At the conclusion of the hymn "Hark the Sound of Holy Voices," Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of the parish, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a brief discourse, which, he said, was in a great measure a repetition of the words addressed to the united choirs on the occasion of their last festival. He spoke chiefly of what ought to be the nature and character of church music, drawing a broad line between it and the music of opera, and of the sentiments and affections. Such music, he said, was entirely out of place when it found its way into the church just as church music was out of its place when thrust into the parlor or the theatre. He mentioned such incongruities as having heard the hymn "Jesus, Savior of My Soul," sung to the air "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," and of having known the "Gloria Patria" to be sung to the air of a Spanish or an Indian waltz. Songs of the affections and of the heart were, he said, good in their places, but the church of God was not their place, and there they were as indecent as if a clergyman were to appear in mere secular attire, or as if the people were to select the church as a place wherein to read newspapers and romances. In the church service he also advocated unity as something on which not only the devout soul, but also the intelligent mind, could rest, and deprecated the fact that it was frequently a mere concert of music, with the prayers brought in as if they were only incidental. What they asked for was grave and churchly teaching in the art of church music in relation to spiritual aspirations; that the music should not be an intricate mosaic, but distinguished by unity from the processional down to the last faint amen; that no outlandish and incongruous oblations should be offered to God, and that nothing but what was fitting should be heard in God's temple.

At the conclusion of Dr. Dix's address several anthems were performed, and the festival was brought to a termination with the benediction.

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN.

Commissioner Voorhis entertained complaints against delinquent Police officers yesterday. Charges preferred against Patrolmen Thomas Levin, for disorderly conduct, and Terence M. Flynn, for absence from his beat, were referred to the full board. Patrolman William R. Lowe, of the Sixth Precinct, was charged with contracting a debt of $15 50, which he subsequently refused to pay. The complaint was laid over in order to give the officer an opportunity to pay the debt in monthly installments. Patrolman Samuel Mayer, of the Eleventh Precinct, was charged with arresting Edward Sullivan upon a false charge of disorderly conduct. The officer proved that the complainant belonged to a gang of young roughs which infests Ninth street, and the complaint was dismissed. A complaint was made against Patrolman Bernard Tierney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, of having used undue violence and fractured the collar-bone of Edward Keyser, aged ten, while effecting his arrest. The officer stated in defense that the complainant was overturning ash-barrels, and in his haste to make his escape fell and caused the accident. The case was dismissed.

A BEGGARS' QUARREL IN NEW-JERSEY.

About 8 o'clock last evening, while a blind man named Cornelius McCue and his wife were walking up Montgomery street, Jersey City, together, they became involved in a dispute about the amount of money they had obtained by begging. Both were very drunk, and the dispute soon waxed so warm that a large crowd was attracted. McCue finally became infuriated, and drawing a sharp case-knife he made a desperate lunge at the woman, having the sound of her voice to guide him. She threw up her hands, and succeeded in partially warding off the blow. The blade of the knife penetrated her cheek and inflicted a deep gash, from which the blood flowed profusely, while the thumb was almost severed from her right hand. McCue raised his hand to strike her again, when he was seized and disarmed by some of the bystanders. Justice Leonard arrived at the scene a moment afterward, and taking the two into custody, conveyed them to the First Precinct Station-house, where McCue was locked up. Dr. McGill was summoned and dressed the woman's wounds. McCue and his wife reside in Newark.

A POINT OF AUCTION LAW.

The case of S. H. Cummings, of Maine, against Joseph Grafton, of New-York, which has been pending for some days in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, was decided yesterday. The case, it will be remembered, arose out of the fact that in May, 1871, Mr. Cummings offered the Glen House, situate in Gorham, N. H., for sale at auction. Mr. Grafton, being the highest bidder, in the sum of $90,000, refused to consummate the sale when the papers were made out and presented to him. After Mr. Grafton had refused to receive the property it was again put up for sale at public auction, as before, and brought but $61,000. The holder then sued Grafton for the difference in price. Yesterday the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $18,659—that is to say, in the sum of $15,000 damages, and $3,659 43 interest on the amount from the time of the proffer of the papers.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A young man named John Joseph Gillen was tried in the Oyer and Terminer Court, yesterday, for manslaughter. The case for the prosecution was that Gillen and some companions being in the saloon, No. 63 Mulberry street, at an early hour on Sunday morning, Gillen asked for drinks on credit and being refused took out a quantity of money and paid for all who were in the saloon. A quarrel then arose between Gillen and Patrick Gillespie, and they adjourned to the sidewalk, and had a rough and tumble fight, during which Gillen stabbed Gillespie over the right hip. The evidence, however, was defective, and the prisoner was acquitted. Judge Barrett gave the prisoner much paternal counsel, telling him that he had a narrow escape, and advising him to take care to maintain his good character and avoid drinking saloons, especially on Sunday mornings.

SERIOUS STREET-CAR ACCIDENT.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a lady entered car No. 17, of the West Hoboken line, which had been detached, and was standing at the top of the hill, just beyond the beginning of a steep decline about three-quarters of a mile in length. Immediately afterward, a mischievous boy jumped on the platform, and turned off the brake. The car started down the steep declivity, and gathering momentum as it progressed, was soon running at a terrific rate of speed. On reaching the curve at the foot of the hill, the car jumped the track, and was overturned into the ditch, and broken into pieces. Several men who witnessed the affair ran over, expecting to find nothing but the bruised and lifeless body of the woman, but she was taken out of the débris, and found to have sustained no fatal injury, although she was very much cut and bruised.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard College, is at the Everett House.

Senator Aaron H. Cragin and family, of New-Hampshire, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Henry W. Benham, United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. J. H. Baxter, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. William Mahone, of Virginia, and Hon. J. K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland; Capt. Wynne, of the British Army, and Dr. Kingsley, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Col. Pomeroy Colley, of England, and Count Tyszkiewicz, of Russia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

State Senator Jarvis Lord, of Rochester; Lieut. Commander D. C. Kells, United States Navy, and Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Westphalia and Crescent City took out from this port yesterday, 33,970 letters and seventy bags of papers.

We are indebted to Purser Heald, of the steam-ship City of Merida, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana files and correspondence.

The funeral services of the late Mr. Joseph Stuart will be held at his former residence, No. 11 East Thirty-sixth street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The sporting men of this City are arranging the preliminaries for a prize-fight between Jem Mace, of London, England, and Tom Allen, of St. Louis, Mo.

The funeral of Jacob L. Michaels, Senior Grand Warden of Odd Fellows in this State, took place from his residence, No. 233 Seventh street, yesterday.

A lecture upon the subject of "Siam, Its Court and Customs," will be delivered by Mrs. Leonowens, late governess of the royal family of Siam, at Association Hall this evening.

Michael Marks, of No. 107 East Broadway, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for passing a worthless check for $225 on Michael Sumpter, of No. 59 Elizabeth street.

Thomas McCormick, aged thirty-five, of No. 420 West Forty-ninth street, accidentally fell from the fourth story of the new Museum building in Manhattan square, and was seriously injured.

A wrestling match for a purse of $1,000 and the middle-weight championship of America, will be contested at New-Haven, Conn., to-day by W. L. Kennedy and Henry W. Clark, of Philadelphia.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting at No. 28 Avenue A last evening, Col. C. S. Strong in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Col. Strong and Mr. B. H. Haight.

James Connolly, aged thirteen, of No. 290 Cherry street, was run over yesterday, in Clinton street, near Monroe, by a coal cart driven by John McDonald, and was seriously injured. McDonald was arrested.

The Committee of Arrangements for the annual masquerade ball of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, have secured the Academy of Music, and the ball will be given on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 21.

Herman Goodstein, who was held in $25,000 bail in a civil suit brought against him by Mr. John Brennan, made application yesterday to have the amount of his bail reduced. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

John Hofnagle, convicted in the Oyer and Terminer Court on Tuesday, of manslaughter in the fourth degree, by fracturing the skull of John Hass, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Barrett to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail.

Catherine Bushman was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for keeping a disorderly house at No. 142 Hester street. Eva Sutta, an inmate of the house, was held for trial for stealing a watch and chain from Joseph Sorli, of No. 113 Bowery.

At the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening next Rev. Henry A. Bran, D. D., will lecture upon "Positive Religion the Chief Safeguard of Popular Liberty." The proceeds will be devoted to St. Joseph's Home for the Destitute and Blind.

The case of Ex-Senator James O'Brien against Coroner Croker was called yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Justices Wheeler, Morgan, and Sherwood, but on request of counsel it was postponed until the second Tuesday in December.

The Masters' Car Building Association met last evening at its rooms at No. 113 Liberty street. Prof. R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology, delivered a lecture on the occasion upon the subject of "The Strength of Materials."

At an election held in the Ninety-sixth Regiment last evening, Peter Hammer was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Frederick Kloeppel Major, in that command. It will be remembered that these officers were removed from office by Gov. Dix last Spring.

Edwin G. Runceman, a clerk residing at No. 16 Sidney place, Brooklyn, was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Carr, of the Tombs Squad, and held for trial by Justice Kasmire yesterday, for embezzling $81 from his employers, Messrs. Angelo and Julian Myers.

It has been ascertained that the name of the steward of the tug-boat Lilly, who was blown overboard by the explosion of the boiler while the tug was passing through Hell Gate, on Tuesday morning, and was drowned, was Richard McKeever, of Southport, Conn. The body has not been recovered.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Docks yesterday, contracts for furnishing 20,000 cubic yards of broken stone, and 10,000 cubic yards of riprap stone, were awarded to Charles A. Harrington and John A. Banker, of No. 24 Dey street, and No. 60 South street, respectively.

On the complaint of Daniel B. Pierce, a boarder at the Grand Central Lodging-house, No. 120 East Forty-third street, Alfred Gaarn, Theodore Nelson, and Peter Wascher were arraigned on a charge of robbery and assault. The accused demanded an examination, pending which they were held, in default of $1,000 bail.

Conductor Simon Greenfeldt, of the Forty-second and Grand Street Railroad Company, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of obtaining his position on false statements made to the company. This, the company claim, is contrary to an act of the Legislature, and on complaint to that effect by Superintendent Green the accused was held for trial. This is to be made a test case, and will be taken before the Supreme Court to try the constitutionality of the law.

The City of Tokio returned to her dock yesterday morning, having completed her 4,000 miles excursion. Her time home from Aspinwall was six days and nineteen hours, including a stop of twelve hours on account of fog. Under steam alone and against a moderate breeze she one day ran 333 miles. This would seem to prove her qualities for speed, and her stanchness was abundantly shown by her performance in the bad weather she encountered. The steamer is open to the public at Pier No. 42 North River.

The Mercantile Library Association having invited Prof. Bonany Price, of the University of Oxford, to deliver a lecture before it on the subject of finance, the following gentlemen have written him a public letter joining in the invitation: Messrs. William E. Dodge, S. J. Tilden, John Taylor Johnston, William M. Evarts, H. B. Claflin, Benjamin B. Sherman, David M. Stone, Abm. S. Hewitt, Erastus Brooks, Brown Brothers & Co., Julius Wilcox, Cyrus W. Field, Clarkson N. Potter, S. Irenæus Prime, Wilson G. Hunt, Peter Cooper, and Park Godwin. Prof. Price has replied, accepting the invitation and acknowledging the compliment thus paid him.

BROOKLYN.

A petit jury has been summoned in the United States Court for the 1st of December.

The case of Henry C. Bowen against Demas Barnes, for criminal libel, will be tried to-day in the Court of Sessions.

Owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, work on the new Hempstead reservoir will be stopped in a few days.

Public School No. 31, now in course of erection on Dupont street, will be ready for the reception of pupils by the 1st of January.

John Graham, a Scotchman, aged fifty years, died yesterday morning from an overdose of tartar emetic taken by himself for the purpose of curing a disordered stomach.

John McKenna was arrested last evening while attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs. T. Daniels while both were riding on a Halsey and Putnam avenue car.

Robert C. Winkle, charged with attempting to shoot George B. Kellum on the 11th inst., was yesterday held in $200 bail by Justice Riley to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There will be a hearty co-operation between the Charity Commissioners and the Brooklyn Association for the Relief of the Poor in distributing in a discriminating way the out-door relief.

In June, 1871, Mrs. R. A. Platt was injured by falling from a car of the Grand and Forty-second Street Line, in Grand street, New-York. Mrs. Platt sued the company for $5,000, and yesterday, before Judge Barnard and a jury, in the Supreme Court, obtained a verdict for $1,000.

Harrigan and Marks, the two sailors belonging to the crew of the Neptune, who were held by United States Commissioner Winslow on a charge of being implicated in the assault on Smith, the colored boatswain, while the Neptune was in mid-ocean, were yesterday discharged from custody.

About 5 o'clock last evening the scaffold in front of a new building on St. Mark's avenue gave way and precipitated to the ground Michael Manee, Michael O'Neil, and George Hawks. Manee had a thigh and arm broken and his head severely bruised. He was taken to the City Hospital. The other men were but slightly injured.

The body of the man found floating in the water at the foot of Adams street on Wednesday has been identified as that of Samuel B. Rea, of No. 349 Lexington avenue, who left home on the 9th of October. Rea was a dry goods broker. When leaving home he wrote a letter to his wife, saying that some bills were coming due which he was unable to meet, and that he intended to commit suicide.

On the 28th October Patrick Brurdy, of No. 457 Columbia street, interfered to save a girl from abuse at the hands of a rough, named McGowan. McGowan desisted for the time, but returning with a companion named Gillen, set upon Brurdy and beat him in a most brutal manner. The roughs succeeded in making their escape. Brurdy is confined to his bed, and is in a critical condition.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. J. D. Eadie, a young man of much promise and an Ex-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of West Brighton, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, of congestion of the brain.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Hopkins, nine years of age, was knocked down by a truck in Jersey City, yesterday, and had two ribs broken.

August Richel, who left Union Hill several days ago, leaving a large number of creditors, has settled in Egg Harbor City.

The employes of the Erie Railway Company have not been paid for several months, and great dissatisfaction exists among the men in consequence.

The Middlesex County Board of Freeholders will make application to the next Legislature for permission to erect a free bridge over the Raritan River.

Seventy-three cars of cattle, eleven cars of sheep, and eleven cars of hogs were received at the Jersey City Abattoir yesterday. They contained 1,241 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 1,327 hogs.

President Laidlaw, of the Oriental Insurance Company, has been enjoined from disbursing any of the moneys of the company. The injunction was issued at the instance of the company's creditors.

A petition is being circulated for signature in Newark, praying for the indefinite postponement of the sentence of John A. Broadwell, the defaulting Tax Collector. It will be presented to Judge Depue to-morrow.

According to a report made to the seventeenth annual Sunday-school Convention in session at Millville, there are 1,693 Sunday-schools in the State, and 171,778 scholars. The total value of Sunday-school libraries is $205,000.

The trial of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, is set down for Monday next. Counselors Winfield and Dixon have been engaged as his counsel. He will probably plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court.

A statistical report of the Baptist Communion of New-Jersey shows that there are 163 churches of that denomination, and 28,175 communicants. There have been thirty missionaries employed, and they preached at forty-six stations. The receipts during the year have been $5,035 34, and the expenditures $5,233 18.

Margaret Clark, who is said to be a well-known New-York shoplifter, was arrested in Newark yesterday while in the act of stealing a coat, valued at $20, from Edward McNaughton's clothing store on Broad street. The Police say the woman is known in New-York by the soubriquet of "Long Mary." She was held for examination.

Wesley Holcombe, a resident of Millstone, has been made defendant in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, Miss Hoagland, daughter of Mr. Tunis Hoagland, being the complainant. Holcombe was arrested immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony which made him the husband of another young lady. The damage is laid at $10,000.

Joseph H. Titus, a resident of New-Brunswick, was attacked by a highway robber while driving home along the Cranberry turnpike Wednesday night. The robber climbed into the wagon and attempted to garrote Mr. Titus. In the struggle which ensued Mr. Titus succeeded in inserting his teeth into his assailant's cheek, and bit it so hard that the latter was compelled to release him. Titus then struck the fellow a stunning blow, which knocked him out on the road, and, whipping up his horses, made his escape.

About noon yesterday Miss Emma Smith walked into Christopher Volz's livery-stable, in Newark, and inquired for the proprietor. He was not in, and she sat down to wait for him. In about half an hour Volz arrived, and as soon as he entered the door Miss Smith drew a small whip from beneath her shawl and commenced laying it about his head and shoulders in a vigorous manner. Before she finished she forced him to get on his knees and make an apology. It seems that on Wednesday night Volz made some remarks derogatory to the lady's character while drinking with a party of gentlemen in a public bar-room. One of the gentlemen gave her the information and furnished her with the whip.

The contractors who are engaged in the work of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson River continued their work yesterday, although they did not make much progress, in consequence of the tide flowing in upon them and filling the excavation with water. The company's expectations that an injunction would be served upon them have not yet been realized, and probably will not be for several days, as Messrs. Sloan and Taylor, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, are absent at Albany, and no steps in that direction will be taken until their return. The counsel of the Tunnel Company proceeded to Newark, yesterday, to lay the matter before Chancellor Runyon, but the result of the interview has not yet transpired. The shaft at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, has been sunk to a depth of about ten feet from the surface.

Commissioner Van Blarcom has commenced to take testimony in the action brought before the Supreme Court of the State to have Andrew J. Sandford, a Paterson lawyer, attached for contempt and his name stricken from the roll of attorneys for alleged irregular and dishonest practices. Mrs. James Fox testified that she applied to Sandford a year ago for the purpose of procuring a divorce from her husband. He said he would charge her $100, and she paid him $55 on account. From time to time he made representations to her that the case was delayed for various reasons, among others that Vice Chancellor Dod wanted to be paid $30 more before he would render a decision. After he had obtained upward of $100 from her in this way he informed her that divorce cases were sometimes laid over for four or five years before any decision was given. Mrs. Fox subsequently ascertained that he had not taken any steps whatever in the matter. After the evidence is all in the case will be taken before the Supreme Court.

FIGHTING FISHES.

"The Jardin d'Acclimatation," says the Paris *Liberté*, "has just received from Shanghai a collection of Japanese and Chinese fishes, among which are some of the fighting sort, which furnish great amusement to the Annamites. The following is their mode of proceeding: They select two combatants of dark color, and put them into separate glass bottles which they then place close together. The fish immediately begin to watch each other; their hues change; they become black, the tail and fins become phosphorescent, and the eyes sparkle with peculiar lustre. They soon rush toward each other, but are stopped by the bottles. When their rage is at its height they are liberated and placed in the same reservoir, and a furious combat takes place until one being defeated seeks safety in flight, again changing its tint to a whitish gray."

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—Handsome and varied displays are made at KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ladies, call and make your selections without delay.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; market steady; prices firm and unchanged; shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs—Receipts nearly 50,000 head; market steady; prices firm for good grades; common, 5c.@10c. lower; common to fair, $6 25@$6 50; good to choice, $6 75@$7 10; extra to prime assorted, $7 25@$7 35; market active throughout, and closed with pens pretty well cleared; shipments, 9,500 head. Sheep quiet and steady; sales at $3 70@$4 70.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—Simon Stanley, Charles Peabody, C. B. Williams, L. G. Day, Marshall N. Smith, Miss Bridget Sullivan, T. O'Leary and wife, Miss E. Setley, Mrs. T. M. Setley, D. Remmington, J. S. Godfrey, F. H. Cutler, H. McCullough, H. McCullough, Jr., Miss A. McCullough, Miss L. McCullough, S. S. Sweet and wife, J. R. Bullock and wife, Miss H. S. Bullock, Miss A. A. Bullock, Mrs. G. Robinson, Mrs. M. Clow, A. S. Dickinson, D. A. Jones, J. S. Silva, H. Chaffey, P. Martin, P. Connors, Albert X. Miller, Major Churchill, Michael Blanchfield, T. Connoly, P. Moran, John Connor, Ambrose Hatch, John Williamson, Andrew Hyde, John Ferguson, P. Donigan, C. Courtney, Martin Cassidy, M. Ford, J. P. Jones, F. C. Lawton, Charles E. Harvey and wife, James H. Harvey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Tokio, from Aspinwall.—Count Tyskievics, John E. Smith, A. S. Peabody, S. Peabody, George B. Carson, Mrs. C. Thatcher, A. D. Chandler, John D. Stokes, George H. McLean, Robert Lawrence, A. C. Ohlen, J. D. Archbold, T. P. Chambers, R. N. Daval, Rev. R. S. Knapp, R. F. Loring, John W. Lawrence, Robert H. M. Dexter, W. J. Rolfe, Archibald Balfour, Rufus Hatch, Miss Cora Hatch, Miss Mary Hatch, Miss Lucy C. Rigney, C. E. Welling, E. Goodwin, T. W. Park, Miss H. S. Welling, J. G. McCullough, M. F. Redding, W. P. Tisdel, F. H. Metcalf, Rev. F. A. Farley.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—Frederick G. Latham, George Sweeney, Daniel Sweeney, E. Zerdaheldze, wife, and child, Rev. G. Levalke and wife, Harry Walker, Miss Muir, Mrs. R. Lambert, Mrs. J. C. Milne, William H. Scofield and wife, Aug. Bell, D. J. Quinn, Miss Mary Colville, William Murdock, Charles Wilson, J. P. Morgan and wife, D. Shaw, William A. Murdock, wife, and child, Rev. E. J. Kelly.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—H. T. Grout, Mrs. A. A. McMurrow, Henry Stewart, Manrico Dussag, Enrique Paez, Arturo Padro, Rafael Padro, J. R. Oliva, Leopoldo Oliva and wife, Claudio Sabourin, August Vogeler, Pio Casal.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.—W. W. Crossly, J. Brown, J. Darsie, P. M. Quist, Mrs. E. Tucker, Miss M. E. Penny, Mrs. C. W. Smith and son, Mrs. Jane Gates.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:52 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon sets......2:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:09 | Gov. Island...4:58 | Hell Gate...6:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City

NORWICH, Nov. 19.—Arr. 18th, schrs. Isabel Alberto, Philadelphia; Mary Weaver, do.; Cora, Alexandria, and Oregon, North River.

Sld. schr. Oregon, New-York.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 19.—Arr. 18th, schrs. Five Sisters, Machias; J S. Weldon, Calais.

Sld. schr. Wm. Voorhis, Haverstraw.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 19.—Cld. schr. Palmo, Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Northport, New-York; ship Jno. O. Baker, London; bark Maggie Chapman, (Br.,) Hamburg; brig D. R. Stockwell, Denia; steamer Rattlesnake, Boston; ship Madura, (Ger.,) Bremen; brig Nellie Clifford, Pensacola; schrs. Lizzie Carr, Boston; Eagle, Gloucester; Cumberland, New-London; steamer Vanneman, Portsmouth.

Below—Schrs. Mary E. Staples, Hillsboro; Saml. Adams, Bangor; C. W. May, J. V. Wellington, Marietta Tilton, R. M. Smith, and J. Paine, Boston; Lida Babcock, C. S. Edwards, and Jennie N. Huddell, Boston; Lucy K. Cogswell, Newburyport; steamer Lancaster, New-York.

Cld. steamer North Point, New-York; bark Ossnna, Trieste; schrs. J Simonson, New-Orleans; D. Clarkson, Savannah; A. P. Norwell, Charleston; B. E. Russell, St. Mary, Ga.; Mary G. Farr, U. L. Slaight, and N. W. Magee, Boston.

Sld. steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool, with 10 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 18.—Passed, schrs. Winged Rover, Wellfleet, for Charlestown; Mary Brevoort, Boston, for Tiugush, P. E. I.; barks Silvia, Liverpool, G. B., for Charlestown; Alexander Keith, do., for Pictou; George Eason, New-York, for Pictou.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—Arr. schrs. L. A. Johnson, Philadelphia; Clara Sawyer, South Amboy; steamer Georgia, Halifax.

Cld. brig Drigo, Cardenas; steamer Franconia, New-York; schrs. Lorue, St. John, and Minnie C. Taylor, New-York.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18.—Arr. schrs. Arthemus, William H. Mitchell, and Frances, Shulee, N. S.; J. S. Welding, Calais; Governor Cony, Pittston, Me.

Sld. schrs. Revilla Leeds, Absecom, N. J.; Virginia, John Manlove, Nicanor, H. P. Ely, and Mary Brewer, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—Cld. bark Talisman, (Br.,) Liverpool.

STONINGTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. schrs. P. S. Devener, Haverstraw; Luther Eldridge, Chatham, and Perrine, Port Johnson.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 19.—Sld. steamer Oriental, for Boston.

WARREN, Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. Eliza Sawyer, Calais.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Atlantic, (Ger.,) Rotterdam Sept. 14.

Sld. 19th, steamer Rebecca Clye, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18.—Arr. schrs. Arequipa, North Bay; J. J. Clark, Gloucester, for Fortune Bay.

MUSQUASH, N. B., Nov. 19.—Cld. bark Adjutor, Bristol Channel for orders.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.—Arr. steamer Prussian, from Montreal, via Halifax, for Liverpool, and sld. at 1 P. M.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sld. for the United States, Rose Brae and Rhine.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., W. T. Harwood, C. F. Eaton, Florence Margaret, Golden Rule, Mary Durkee, West Stanley, and Statesman.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Ann Duthie, Castelar, Argo, and Breidablik.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 19.—Sld. steam-ship P. Caland, Dependa, New-York.

BRISTOL, Nov. 19.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. here to-day.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
Offer their extensive stock of
LADIES' FURS,
At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
502--504 BROADWAY.
Wholesale and Retail.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

REDUCING STOCK.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
IN
MEN'S AND BOYS'
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER SUITS,
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.
WADE & CUMMING,
Nos. 261 and 263 8th av.,
CORNER 23D ST., GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PERZGO, 35 Nassau St. N.Y.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE FOR AN experienced cook. Apply at No. 48 West 25th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call for two days.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
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